THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 54. SHANGHAI, MONDAY, MAY 4TH, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. RICHARD LINDAU has been this day admitted a Partner in in our Firm.

ALT and Co.

10ju 2415 Nagasaki, April 1st, 1868.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE TYSON in our firm ceased on the thirty-first of December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

29my 2041 Shanghai, 29th Feb., 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY EDWARD BUSH has this day been admitted a Partner in my Firm, which will henceforth be carried on under the style of BUSH BROTHERS.

JAMES E. BUSH.

30se 2311 Newchwang, 25th Mar., 1868.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea-Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1867.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to grant POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.

2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,

23 ABCHURCH LANE

LONDON.

29no-68 1351 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN, & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,

LONDON.

INVITE the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China, to the fact, that they have had 25 years' experience as SHIPPERS OF GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the Execution of Indents from £50 value upwards, on the closest Wholesale Terms.

N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages, and sent post free, containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Ladies' Under Clothing, Baby Linen, Mantles, Shawls, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Linens, Blankets, Carpets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Haberdashery, Jewelry, etc. etc., and every particular necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse.

Agency Department.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the Execution of Indents for Merchants and Traders Abroad, who have not Buyers in London, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

As D. N. & Co. have Accounts for their own Business with the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Under arrangements of this kind the Original Invoices are, in all cases, forwarded.

Household Furniture, Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Books, Toys, etc., etc., bought in the Best Markets, and Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Foreign Produce Disposed of, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50, 51 *and* 52, *St. Paul's Churchyard.*

LONDON.

BANKERS—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley and Co., Bombay.

30jy 1723 January 16th, 1868.

No. 1.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.

FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

17my. 3066 May 18th, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,

PARIS.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those, which have undergone an examination by the *Academy of Medicine*, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee, for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'

(Doctor of Medicine)

Liquid Phosphate of Iron.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMENORRHEA, ANIMEA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health *par excellence* in all warm and relaxing climates.

No more Cod Liver Oil.

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

Consumption Cured!

Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

No more difficult or painful digestion.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,

(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.)

Digestive Lozenges.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, *long and laborious digestion*, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Dysentry,

Instantaneously cured by

GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhœa.

No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness

Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.

Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine *par excellence*, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

Grimault's Capsules & Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.

Pamphlet on the use of Matico and cure of the disease.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. RICORD, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and Capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOT:

IN PARIS, at GRIMAULT & Co., 45, Rue Richelieu.

IN LONDON, at NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.

IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.

IN HONGKONG, at FRENCH DISPENSARY. 31my-68 3223

HOLLOWAY'S Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20se-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *General Commission Agent*, under the style and firm of Hallam & Co.

J. B. HALLAM.

1ju 2578 Hankow, 1st May, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Interest and responsibility of Mr. Emil Maintz and Mr. James Wheatley, in our firm, ceased on the 30th ultimo, and Mr. Frederick C. Adams and Mr. Leopold Kahn are admitted as partners from this date.

REISS & Co.

1ju 2549 Shanghai, 1st May, 1868.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this Port, as a Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent, under the style or firm of JOHN ODELL & Co.

JOHN ODELL.

29jy 2550 Foochow. 13th, April, 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. Harcourt William Hardy is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Our partners are: Mr. James Worthington, of Manchester, Mr. William Seton Brown, of London, and Mr. Harcourt William Hardy.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.

29my 2551 Shanghai, 30th April, 1868.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

MARRIAGE.

April 21st, at the Church of Our Saviour, Hong-que, by the Revd. Elliot H. Thomson, the Revd. S. I. J. Scherschewsky of Pekin, to Susan Mary, daughter of Wm. P. Waring, Esq., of Brooklyn, U. S. A.

BIRTH.

At Kiukiang, on the 23rd inst., the wife of R. W. Halket, of a son.

DEATH.

At Newchwang, on the 4th inst., the Rev. W. C. Burns, of the English Presbyterian Mission.

LATEST DATES

England..(*tel.*)..	Mar. 27	Hankow,.....	April 29
Hongkong,.....	Apr. 29	Nagasaki,.....	„ 28
Foochow.....	„ 27	Yokohama,.....	„ 18
Tientsin,.....	„ 29	Osaka	„ 12

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....Jan. 26 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,.....Feb. 1 } March 14th.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

Date.	1868.		1867.	
	Night. Min.	*Day. Max.*	*Night. Min.*	*Day. Max.*
April 24	66	82	58	65
„ 25	68	86	67	70
„ 26	73	88	65	63
„ 27	60	64	64	81
„ 28	56	60	60	74
„ 29	57	64	57	70
„ 30	57	74	60	72
May 1	45	67	61	68
„ 2	62	71	61	68
„ 3	54	63	58	72

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther
	h. m.	*ft. in.*				° ′	°
Apr. 18 H.W.	9.28	18.00	S. by E.	2	m	29.97	76
„ 18 L.W.	3.34	12.07	Z	0	c	29.93	70
„ 19 L.W.	5.54	13.02	N. by E.	2	f	29.96	69
„ 19 H.W.	10.46	19.07	Z	0	m	30.00	71
„ 20 L.W.	6.26	12.07	E. N. E.	1	r	29.93	d2
„ 20 H.W.	11.24	20.05	S. E.	2	r	29.97	70
„ 21 L.W.	7.50	12.04	E. by N.	1	m	30.04	64
„ 21 H.W.	0.05	20.10	„	1	c	30.05	70
„ 22 L.W.	8.20	11.10	S. S. E.	2	f	30.07	70
„ 22 H.W.	0.28	20.11	S. by E.	3	c	30.10	70
„ 23 L.W.	9.12	11.05	S. S. E.	3	c	30.15	72
„ 23 H.W.	0.54	20.08	„	5	c	30.12	77
„ 24 L.W.	10.04	11.03	S. by W.	4	c	30.03	77
„ 24 H.W.	1.27	20.03	„	3	b	30.00	80

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per "Glengyle," from Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Johnson and Master F. Johnson, Messrs. Palm, Ryder, Koch, Scott, and Maclean, and 40 Chinese. Per "Malacca," from Hongkong, Messrs. T. Brown, T. Jervis, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, and 25 Chinese. Per "Nanzing," from Tientsin, Dr. Clarke. Per "Osaka," from Nagasaki, Messrs. Hyde, Evans, and Ives. Per "Suwo-Nada," from Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey, Mr. and Mrs. Richie and family, Miss Ricks, Messrs. Coxon, Hannon, Silva, and Souza. Per "Plymouth Rock," from Hankow—Messrs. Beasley, and Livingston. Per "Kiangsu," from Ningpo—Messrs. Porter, Mackintosh, Miller, Henderson, Michie, Goodwin, Cope, Smith, Pryer, Sharpe, Maclean, Scheibler, Wallich, Gundry, Lewes, and Mrs. Lewes and child.

Departed.—Per "Aden," for Hongkong—Messrs. F. D. Ifanges, and Ewart.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.*—Per Annum, *Twelve Taels*;—Six Months, *Six Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance.* Single Numbers, 2 *mace 5 cand.*—Five Copies, *One Tael.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One Mace.* One-half of those charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance.*

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 6 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1868.

The Chamber of Commerce have been rather long in protesting against Sir Rutherford Alcock's famous "Security" Notification; but it was at once so emphatically condemned, from many quarters, in the local press, that their action has not been missed. It was at once apparent to every one, at all conversant with the subject, that His Excellency had made a blunder and a very serious one. His authoratative declaration to his countrymen, that "Security Chops" are in a great degree valueless and useless, was a simple encouragement to Chinese officials to enounce this view, in all future cases referred for their decision. It was to declare his conviction that the basis of our commercial relations with the Chinese is rotten, for the system of guarantee prevails in everything. Half our transactions with the Chinese are based on it; and we are suddenly told that Chinese security is no security. The guarantees we had imagined we held for the honesty of our servants are no guarantees. Our shroff or our compradore may bolt to-morrow with a large sum, and his guarantors will not be held liable to make good his defalcation. Their distinct undertaking to become so, formally signed and sealed, is simply a recommendation to the berth.

We cannot but fancy the full import of the notification in point was overlooked by both Mr. Medhurst and Sir Rutherford Alcock, at the time they gave it official publicity. It is probable the former intended to call attention to the frequent difficulty of recovering, from guarantors, sums in which their protégés have defalcated; and to suggest to his countrymen the wisdom of guarding against loss by strengthening, as much as possible, their security. And Sir Rutherford, with the same friendly intention, gave wider publicity to the warning. Notwithstanding, then, the conviction of the Chamber of Commerce that every result likely to ensue was carefully weighed by His Excellency, before giving the notification publicity, we prefer to think that its full import was not conceived; and that the official endorsement of the views expressed, was both hasty and careless. It seems impossible that Sir Rutherford,—who must be well aware how surely all topics which in any degree interest Chinese officials, are translated from the foreign press under their auspices—would have deliberately encouraged them to decide against the validity of contracts entered into by their countrymen with Foreigners. Yet, that this is the purport of the notification, there can be no question. Foreigners already go systematically enough to grief, in cases of litigation with Chinese. Native officials are already willing enough to give their countrymen or themselves the benefit of any doubt, and unwilling to exert themselves for the furtherance of justice in any case, how clear soever it may be. It will be surprising if they do not, in future, make a practice of rejecting suits founded on "Security Chops," where foreigners are concerned, declaring these invalid, and pointing out that we must be perfectly aware of this fact, as our own Minister has told us so.

Of course, a person in Sir Rutherford Alcock's high position cannot afford to stultify himself, by contradicting an official notification he has once issued; but we do hope that, in the present case, where his action has been so evidently mistaken, he will take some measures to nullify its effect. Recalling Talleyrand's axiom, that worlds are useful to conceal our ideas, he can easily explain away the apparent meaning of his first utterance, and show that an entirely mistaken inference has been drawn, from a document that was never intended to deny the validity of security bonds, but only to warn his countrymen of the difficulty sometimes felt in inducing Chinese to fulfil their obligations, and of the desirability of guarding against any such moral laxity. As it at present stands, it seems to imply that these contracts are legally valueless.

Summary of News.

A meeting of Land Renters had been summoned this afternoon, but was adjourned till the 11th instant, sufficient votes not being present to constitute a quorum. The Municipal budget announces a surplus from the past year of Tls. 11,294; an income of Tls. 174,491 for the ensuing year, and an expenditure of Tls. 184,655—leaving a balance in hand, on the 31st March 1869, of Tls 2,130. The Report of the Municipal Council for the past year contains several features of interest. Amongst others, it is in the highest degree unsatisfactory to learn that the new Land Regulations have yet been assented to by only two—the Dutch, and Portuguese—Governments. It is also unsatisfactory to find that certain German firms, whose names are published in the report, decline to bear their just share in the burden of Municipal taxation. The Council wisely recommend that the present site for the new cemetery be adhered to, no other suitable land having been offered; besides which "the removal and re-erection of the chapel and lodge, and raising of the ground, &c. would entail large expenditure." Strange to say, Tls. 1,841 of the sums deposited in the late Municipal Savings Bank have not been reclaimed. The Receipts at the Local Post Office during the past year have been Tls. 3,232; during which time 118,000 letters have been despatched to and received from the outports, exclusive of local deliveries. The Superintendent of Police points out the lightness of the punishment awarded to Chinese thieves, which fails to deter them from crime and enables them to resume their habits at the end of a month after conviction.

Sir Rutherford Alcock has published a reply to the different memorials addressed to him on the subject of treaty revision, which had been far better left unwritten. There are many points in the document which require notice, and fuller comments on these will be found in our editorial columns. The document is more a political essay than a categorical answer to the suggestions offered. On two points, however, it is emphatical—in condemning the suggestion that existing duties should be reduced by one half, and in admitting the vexatious operation of the transit dues. In the latter question lies one of the main difficulties with which the negociators will have to deal.

We also publish elsewhere, a letter addressed by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to Sir Rutherford Alcock, regarding his famous Notification on "Security Chops."

Sir Edmund Hornby has delivered judgment in the case of "The Creditors' Assignees of Mackellar & Co. *v.* the Chartered Bank, in favour of the former, as regards the following items out of the Tls. 57,000 sued for,—Tls. 3,340 00, 7,463.78, 1,653.17, 2,300.00, 4,061.39, aggregating Tls. 18,825.54

In the case of the Russian firms at Hankow *versus* Jardine, Matheson and Co., which we reported in our issue of the 11th ultimo, the Chief Judge has refused an application by the defendants for a new trial.

Business has been nearly suspended during the past week, on account of the Races—not that most people care much about seeing them, but because race week has come to be recognised as a general holiday, of which half Shanghai takes advantage to go away for a trip. A full report of the different events will be found elsewhere.

The Cricket Club began their season, on the 25th ultimo, with match Eleven v. Twenty-two. There was not time to complete it on the first day, and opportunity has since lacked. A report of the score is given on another page.

The Rifle Club has also held another meeting, at which everything was, as usual won by the Captain.

The *Island Queen* went ashore, on her way to Foochow, on a rock not marked in the chart, and sustained some damage to her bottom. She put into Chipoo, whither H. B. M. steamer *Basilisk* went to her assistance, to protect her against probable danger from pirates. She found that the steamer *Island Queen* had repaired damages and left; and contrived to get an another rock herself. She floated off, however, at high water without sustaining much injury.

A powerful opposition line of steamers to the S. S. N. Company is spoken off; but has not, we believe, been yet decided on. A reduction in the number of their boats running on the Yangtze is announced, during the ensuing fortnight. The dull state of the river traffic, at present, renders a third boat unnecessary.

The Inspector General of Customs has announced that a general examination of Foreign Customs employés will be held next year, when a certain knowledge of Chinese will be imperatively required.

Our Peking correspondent says he fears the Buddhist Mission, which he spoke of some weeks ago, was a shave, as he learns the Tonnage Dues are exhausted; and there is no other fund out of which to pay Foreign Missions except the "Guarantee Fund," which cannot of course be touched, as it is set apart to provide bonuses for retiring Customs employés.

We expressed our apprehension, last week, that the rebels had retreated of their own accord from the Chih-li province and would not improbably return. We now learn from Tientsin that, on the 27th, one or two small bands had advanced within two or three miles of the city, and homesteads were seen burning within a radius of three and four miles, On the 28th, some 20,000 of Le-hung-chang's army had reached Tientsin, accompanied by two foreigners in charge of the Artillery. They reported the rebels as very numerous and powerful, all mounted and well armed. There was considerable excitement and all trade was suspended.

The reports of mineral wealth in the Shantung hills, which took us by surprise some twelvemonths ago, are beginning to assume greater consistency. It was said last year that gold had been found in the neighbourhood. Mr. Alabaster, we hear, has just revisited the spot in question, and has brought back proof positive of its existence in the shape of that precious metal itself, some of which was washed out under his eyes. The "diggings" are about fifteen miles from Chefoo, and the gold was found within eight inches of the surface. The Chinese in the neighbourhood frequently wash for gold, but appear to do so more or less secretly, from fear of attracting the attention of the mandarins. They say that last year the yield scarcely paid the labour; but they have difficulty in digging deep, as the water flows in, and they dare not erect pumping machinery.

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Editorial Selections.

THE REVISION OF THE TREATY.

AFTER the long list of Memorials on the revision of the Treaty of Tientsin has been brought to a close, Sir Rutherford Alcock has favoured those interested with a formal and elaborate reply. Taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by a communication from the Prince of Kung relative to the reduction of duty on Tea Dust, Sir Rutherford, with admirable adroitness begins his letter by aiming a formidable blow at the claims of exalted honour set up by foreigners for themselves, as compared with the baseness and corruption of the whole Chinese system. Smarting under the accusations that were levelled at himself by the Memorialists, and conscious of the unreasonableness of some of the attacks, he turns his opportunity to considerable advantage by commencing with a clear case of attempting to defraud the Customs, on the part of the Agent of a house which, at the time of the occurrence, was one of the first in China. Of the merits of this case itself, we shall have more to say hereafter. We pass it by for the present, merely remarking on the strange absence of allusion to any explanation by Messrs. Dent & Co. of the occurrence. It would have seemed becoming in H. B. M.'s Minister, before endorsing such an accusation, to have given the accused every opportunity of explaining it away. However, having thus skilfully obtained the vantage ground of having to solemnly deprecate an act of deceit on the part of an important foreign house, and of having to deplore the fact that, for two years, the foreign community have had to pay full tea duty on Tea Dust in consequence of this unfortunate attempt to defraud, Sir Rutherford proceeds, in a perfectly natural manner, to perform the disagreeable duty of having his quiet revenge on the presumption of the Memorialists. He says, "unless the mercantile community, therefore, be perfectly clean-handed in the matter of Custom House frauds and violation of Treaty stipulations, their representatives would probably have done better for their interests, had they dealt more sparingly in charges of bad faith and disregard of Treaty engagements. The tone of virtuous indignation in which such acts are condemned, would of course be just as applicable to Foreigners as to Chinese, upon conviction." With an application of the diplomatic art which will be estimated at its true value by the Foreign Office at home, Sir Rutherford thus in an insinuating manner places Foreigners and Chinese on a level, and all through his letter cautiously ignores the impassable gulf that the Memorialists assert as existing between them. Following up this rebuke, he for a time assumes his stage character of the "Representative of Her Majesty's Government" so well known to readers of his "Capital of the Tycoon." He says, "without stopping to point out the many fallacies and grave misconceptions which run through the various documents—though, some of these are eminently calculated to mislead the mercantile communities in China to their prejudice—I deem it incumbent upon me to take care Her Majesty's Government shall in no way be identified with the memorialists. Their views and their arguments are their own, and it is enough that it should be known the responsibility of the Government is completely disengaged."

We cannot look with satisfaction on this letter of Sir Rutherford's, and think the controversy has been needlessly and injudiciously embittered. It must be perfectly clear that the most objectionable passages of Sir Rutherford's letter are pointed at the Memorial from our Chamber of Commerce. It has always seemed to us that the tone of the latter document was injudicious and could not fail to import into the discussion purely personal feelings and questions, in consequence of the attacks upon upon the Minister to whom the Memorial was addressed. Sir Rutherford, being both a diplomatist and a human being, feels himself called upon to vindicate his character and position, and the consequence is that, throughout the whole of his reply, there runs a covert self vindication and, in some passages, defiance, of the recriminative order. The necessity for such a course is to be deplored, and nothing can be more certain than that this gratuitous acerbity will tell in the end against Foreign Mercantile interests. We know perfectly well that the Home Government will stand by their representative, and will uphold him in the policy he may think it advisable to adopt. Instead of approaching Sir Rutherford with a calm statement of grievances and suggestions, and making the case in favor of the extension of foreign trade as strong and unimpeachable as possible, the Chamber were, we think, unwise in accusing him so unmistakeably of indolence and neglect. This personal element is to be regretted, as it may seem to the Home Government as if the case were so weak that that these imputations were necessary to give it apparent strength, whereas the reverse is emphatically the case. And instead of having a calm dignified reply from Sir Rutherford, we have simply a one-sided and angry epistle; instead of an open and temperate discussion of the terms of a treaty, the opportunity has been sacrificed to the indulgence of mutual recriminations.

Sir Rutherford refers to a number of points to which attention was drawn in the various memorials, but except in the case of the reduction of the duty on Tea dust which has already taken effect, there is no information vouchsafed as to the probable changes in the forthcoming treaty. There is a certain amount of argumentative fencing, and a free use of vague hypotheses and generalities, but not a hint as to the state or progress of the revision question. Indeed, with the exception of the remarks on the duty on Tea dust, it is difficult to see the purpose with which the dissertation was written. There is no demand for further information, or for further opinions; and it is just questionable whether Sir Rutherford might not, with advantage to himself, have maintained a judicious silence. Now however that his letter is before us, it is a matter of satisfaction to know his views, such as they are.

IT is worthy of serious consideration whether, at the present juncture, an effort should not be made to reduce the number of articles subject to duty. It would greatly simplify the whole system, and render it less vexatious and annoying, if duty were leviable upon only a few staple articles; and, besides, it would be introducing an element which might be ultimately fraught with immense benefit to the Chinese themselves, if they could be shown that taxation of merchandise is always injurious to trade, and is only done with a view to revenue. Under the present system, every article bought or sold in the Chinese empire is taxed so that there is a cumbrousness and uncertainty about the system which must make it costly in its collection, and must operate very unequally and very detrimentally on the free development of trade and of the resources of the kingdom. It does seem strange that, in such an enormous empire, every single transaction should be supervised and taxed with so minute care; and the fact speaks volumes for the inexhaustible patience of this peculiar people. It will be of course difficult to bring the Chinese mind to a due appreciation of the importance of having trade as free and untrammeled as possible, and we are afraid that economic arguments drawn from Western experience will be looked upon with a sinister and suspicious eye. But as the Chinese Government are really, after all, only interested in deriving a certain amount of revenue from the Customs duties, the question is, whether they would not consent to abolish the duties on all minor and unimportant articles, in consideration of a slight increase of duty on the few staple articles that would be retained for purposes of revenue. It is evident that, ere long, a fundamental change must take place in the system of transit dues and barrier taxation; and in view of this very desirable object we think that a simplification of the tariff, eliminating all but a few important articles, might be urged upon Sir Rutherford Alcock as a judicious preliminary, in anticipation of the abolition of barrier taxation.

As to the tariff itself, it is very improbable that the Chinese Government would consent to a reduction to two and a half per cent as a basis, in the expectation that such a reduction would lead to the trade being doubled, and thus to no loss of revenue. While every reduction of duty is advantageous and desirable, we can scarcely imagine that such a change as that referred to would have any very appreciable effect on the general foreign trade. At least, the effect would not be immediate, so that the Chinese Government would be losers, although they might be to some extent indemnified by the gradually augmenting trade that produces an increasing revenue from year to year. If, however, there were a prospect of some definite arrangement being entered into for the commutation of barrier duties, it would be wise not to disturb the five per cent basis; as then pressure could be concentrated on the question of abolishing barrier taxation, and that is undoubtedly the most important point as far as foreigners are concerned, that will arise for consideration in the forthcoming revision of the Treaty.

It is singularly unfortunate that, in a diplomatic document like the letter Sir Rutherford Alcock has just addressed to Mr. Winchester, an unfounded imputation should have been cast on the honour of the foreign mercantile community, on the faith of a single case which proves to have been erroneous. The explanation given by Messrs. Dent & Co. is so much more satisfactory than we could possibly have expected, after the apparently crushing accusation by the Prince of Kung, endorsed by Sir Rutherford, that we cannot but feel astonished at his Chinese Excellency's gross misrepresentation of the facts, and at the inexplicable credulity of his British Excellency. It may be that there is still something to something to be said on the other side, but it is perfectly clear it cannot materially impeach the complete vindication of their character which Messrs. Dent & Co. have published. It is to be regretted that this unwarranted accusation should have been used by Sir Rutherford, to give an unjust and unnecessarily denunciatory tone to his letter; and we cannot conceive that he can now do less than offer an ample apology to Messrs. Dent & Co. for embodying in a state document such an unfounded charge. Indeed, when this accusation falls the ground, the whole spirit of the letter is so truculent and uncalled for, that it would be better for Sir Rutherford to recall it. It cannot be that he will allow such a document to go forward to the British Foreign Office, as a desirable contribution to the literature of the Revision controversy. Founded on an entire misconception, it must be replaced by much more calm, temperate, and statesmanlike views than those it gives expression to, if it is to weigh in the estimation of unprejudiced men.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

IF the public revenue be any criterion of private prosperity, Shanghai must have fairly turned the corner, and be again on the high road to fortune. The public exchequer is more than full; it is pressed down and running over. The Municipal debt has been reduced during the past year by Tls. 27,000, and still Tls. 11,000 remain in hand instead of the Tls. 6,000 predicted in last year's estimates. A growing revenue and a decreasing debt, such is the pleasing prospect offered by the Municipal budget just published. The estimated revenue for 1868-9, including the balance in hand, is Tls. 185,000, while the expenditure is estimated at Tls. 183,000, leaving a prospective balance of Tls. 2,000 on the 31st March 1869. Large reductions in expenditure are contemplated—some very commendable, others quite impracticable. The allowance for contingencies, however, and the apparent elasticity of the revenue, will no doubt prevent any disappointment in the latter respect from deranging the equilibrium of the budget.

In analysing the accounts, traces become apparent of an onslaught on "allowances" which is creditable to the perspicuity of the Finance Committee. Police "allowances, incidendental expenses and rent" have been reduced from Tls. 17,000 to Tls. 14,000; and general establishment "allowances" from Tls. 4,800 to Tls. 940. The abolition of the offices of Interpreter and Storekeeper at once enables a saving in salaries of Tls. 4,200, and various other changes reduce the estimate to Tls. 18,000, instead of the Tls. 27,000 which went to support the General establishment last year. There was ample room for this reduction, and there is room for more; but it involves one feature which we think unwise. The compradore, we observe, has disappeared from the budget, giving place to a shroff who is to get Tls. 600 for himself and coolies, instead of Tls. 1,760 which the compradore's department cost last year. One estimate seems as minute as the other was excessive. It will be difficult to get a man, fit to deal with the large sums that must necessarily pass through his hands, properly secured, for so small a salary. This matter is less one of trifling detail than it first appears, as it may result in defalcation. Passing on, we notice that "interest" this year will absorb only Tls. 5,700 instead of Tls. 11,900, and that the Fire Department is to cost only Tls. 1,900 instead of Tls. 5,900. "Rent" the Council regret is stationary, in consequence of the long lease on which the present Council House has been taken, the lease concluded during Mr. Gould's tenure of office extending to December 1875. Against the next proposed saving, we have to register an emphatic protest which will, if we mistake not, be loudly endorsed by the Land Renters as a body. The Soochow Bridge toll is a standing nuisance—which it was determined last year to abolish. A resolution to set aside Tls. 2,000 annually, until a sufficient sum was amassed to build a free bridge, was adopted; and we looked carefully to see that it had been complied with. Our satisfaction at finding the entry in 1867, was only equalled by our astonishment at noticing its omission from the estimate for 1868-9. Do the Council imagine people have repented of their forethought? If so, we think they will soon realise their error. We had almost overlooked another notable omission—there is no provision made for Hard Labour prisoners; and verily, judging from observation of the hard labour they perform, we think the Council is right. A greater farce than the "punishment" inflicted on these lazy scoundrels, could hardly be invented. In wet weather, paternal regard for their health, of course, forbad exposure; and on fine days, they simply basked in the sun. The listless indolence with which, squatted on their hams, they raised and let fall the toy hammers entrusted to them, must have inspired envy in the minds of native on-lookers. Their fate, to a hard-working coolie, must have seemed the acme of bliss. We shall be anxious to know what fate is destined for them in future. A municipal budget in which drains did not figure largely, would be incomplete. Accordingly, we find Tls. 13,000 set down for this object during the current year, besides Tls. 9,000 for a water reservoir designed for the double purpose of cleansing these by flushing, and supplying water in case of

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fire. An advance from 1½ to 1¾ per in the lighting rate is asked for, and necessitated we believe by the change in assessments; so that the actual amount levied will be no larger than before.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The large development of steamer traffic and the vast increase of European and American population which we have witnessed of late years in China, have to a considerable extent modified the nature and conditions of life in the East. The wealthier portion of the population remain a longer time than they were wont to do, and the less wealthy spend no inconsiderable part of a lifetime in this part of the world. So that the East is becoming a place of more prolonged residence than formerly, and there is what we may term a large middle-class population gathering gradually around Eastern cities and settlements, whose prospective views of remaining abroad embrace such a lengthened stay as to approach to permanent residence. This idea of spending a lifetime in the East cannot, at least for a long time to come, enter into the views of most of the young men in merchants' houses, as it would point to the fact that all the East could offer would be an income without hope of amassing a competency; and to such a prospect, few men with fair opportunities at home would commit themselves. The main inducement that leads them to leave their native country is the hope of return after a period of years, with some reward for the sacrifice to which they submit in thus going into voluntary exile. At the same time, it is abundantly evident that the term of their probable residence is longer than formerly, and it seems now to conform to the period which the necessities of health point out as the safe limit of residence.

This fact of more prolonged residence for all classes may be interpreted to mean that money is not so easily made as formerly, that economy is becoming more and more the one thing needful. With this increasing population there has, by degrees, arisen a want which remains as yet unsupplied. We refer to the necessity for a Savings' Bank, in which comparatively small sums which now get squandered could be safely lodged; and which, by its very existence, would be a standing inducement for people to economise. We cannot but recognise that the day of small things has arrived in China, and that a considerable amount of money is frittered away, from the absence of any organized means of turning it to account. The popularity of the Municipal Savings Bank was one of the best proofs of the fact for which we are contending, and the rapidity with which the Municipal bonds were taken up, also points to the circumstance that there would be no lack of money for such a scheme as we propose. The question is, whether a Savings' Bank could not be started in more or less indirect connexion with one of the Banks here; but under conditions and management which would render it a distinct institution. We should think, considering the financial talent which has so readily responded to the call for Municipal Councillors, that a project such as a Savings' Bank would without difficulty enlist the services of some of our most influential men. It can hardly be doubted that some such scheme is very much wanted, as there is a large population to whom such an institution would offer the means of immediate deposit and investment at a rate of interest which, in this land of dear money, ought to be considerable. It is difficult to foresee the consequences of such a Bank in altering the wasteful and careless habits, in matters of money, which are so unfortunately prevalent in the East. But its tendency would undoubtedly be to check extravagance and to foster economy; and, considering the nature of the climate, its tendency to exhaustion, the uncertainty of health under the extremes of temperature, there are few places where facilities and encouragement to save money are more imperatively necessary, and we think would be more thoroughly appreciated. The sooner all classes settle down into reasonable and suitable modes of living, and begin to exercise the prudence and thrift which are so much needed here, the better for all parties. The days of fabulous fortunes are past, and we are now in an era of steady work and moderate remuneration, which economy can alone turn to advantage. Heavy windfalls and lucky hits are becoming less and less numerous, and faith in royal roads to fortune goes on diminishing. And as these changes become more pronounced, the need of some such Bank as we propose will be more and more apparent, to receive the numerous small sums which people will be more and more willing to estimate at their proper value, and think it more and more desirable that they should carefully accumulate.

SHANGHAI.

The Foreigner who passes his days in circulating round the social treadwheel of China society, is usually disinclined to make any deviations from the beaten track. He has seen once the few lions that are to be found in the neighbourhood of Shanghai. That is to say, he has made a pic-nic to the Pagoda; he has penetrated the intricate labyrinth of narrow and filthy streets which bears the name of the city; he has journeyed once to the hills (or at least has seen them on a clear day from the top of the Club) and, if he be a man of exceptional enterprise, he has visited the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Tank-a-doo, and listened to the reedy notes of the bamboo organ. Here his curiosity ends. It is not his business to penetrate further into the unknown land. There are laborious persons who have compiled books on the "manners and customs." Huc and Michie have travelled, Doolittle has observed, Fortune has botanized, Meadows theorized, and Wingrove Cooke sketched a dashing picture. With these works on one's shelves, or at least on the shelves of the Shanghai Library, it is not worth while for an ordinary resident to go out of his way to gain information about China and the Chinese. This is the creed of the majority of Foreigners who settle in Hongkong and the Ports, and it is natural that it should be so. The state of affairs here is not unlike the state of affairs home. We know nearly as much about Chinese inner life as we know of the life of thousands of our fellow countrymen. Mayhew's London Labour and the London Poor reveals mysteries of existence, quite as profound and quite as startling, as the writings of those who have investigated the social economy of the Middle Kingdom. The author of "a night in a workhouse", or the newspaper correspondent who lately described the "Parks at Night", have not much to learn from observers of human misery in China. Within a few hundred yards of the Palace of English Royalty and the centre of wealth, intelligence and fashion, sights of squalid misery, superstitions, and anomalies may be observed, every whit as terrible as those which shock the delicate sensibilities of the traveller who penetrates the bye-ways of any of the cities of this heathen Empire. Our opinions are not taken up hastily, nor do we present them to the reader without giving him a hint, by pursuing which he may readily verify our statements. Let the Foreigner who intends going home in a few mails to recruit his health, to reorganize his commercial relations, or to find a wife, employ one evening before he steps on board the Mail Steamer in examining the night side of Shanghai. Let him take some competent and experienced guide, and traverse the dingy streets in the Foreign Settlement. He will find himself very soon in a world of which he is sublimely unconscious in his daily life. He will see opium-smoking in its practical effects. He will see the hollow-eyed soddened votary of the most potent of drugs, at first only partially enslaved, and at last deprived of all the faculties which raise man above the brutes. He will also, if determined on seeing "fast" life in a higher station, enter one of the numerous restaurants and see a Chinese spendthrift entertaining his companions at a dinner of many courses—the painted Thais or Phryne beside him, and the game of finger-counting (the *micare digitis* of old Rome, the *mora* of modern Italy) giving a handsome opportunity to the host to lose his money like a gentleman. Descending from such aristocratic scenes of dissipation, our night wanderer may ascend a ricketty staircase into the fetid loft where houseless coolies get a shake down for the night; or, if he desire to realize an idea of the atmosphere in the hold of a German Emigrant ship, he may make his way into the seething bath room where the aforesaid coolies have cast off their slough of filth. These and certain other haunts may be observed by the foreigner, with some instructive results. But in order that he may appreciate aright the full lesson to be gleaned from an inspection of the night-side of Shanghai, we advise him soon after his return to England to examine, with the aid of an experienced Police officer, the dwellings of his poor fellow-countrymen in the Postal district W. If he will have the courage and the patience to visit some of those courts and lanes to which the Inspector who "wants" some one, the Medical Officer and the Curate are the only visitors from the outside world, he will not be so eloquent about English civilisation, or so ready to acquiesce in the language of those who speak of heathen nations as the monopolists of moral and civil abuses. Indeed, if he be a liberal and large minded man, he will not use his two experiences to support any theory, or to depreciate any system or any nation. On the contrary, he will find in the bleak and melancholy prospect of wretchedness and vice, an incentive to support every reasonable scheme which has for its object the relief of human suffering and the readjustment of social claims, in the East and in the West alike.

TIENTSIN.

For six days past, numbers of dead human beings, men, women and children have floated past this settlement down the river without any clothes on them. We hear that the soldiers and people in several places up the river have been fighting, and that the bodies belong to some of the combatants and their families. It is a horrible sight and enough to make as all forswear water for the next few months. The dogs are to be seen in several places between here and Takoo, lying beside the bodies gorged. There was a rumor current in town yesterday, that the rebels were returning into this province and of course business in imports was at once affected by it. To-day being a wet day, nothing is doing by the traders. It is quite impossible to move about the streets. I trust it will not prove true that the rebels are returning from Honan, but both from the yamuns and the trading people the reports have come to us in the settlement of their returning. Since the beginning of this month, the peasants have been very busy cultivating their fields and latterly sowing millet in them. This morning it began to rain which will bring the crops rapidly forward.

April 20th.

On the evening of the 21st April, there was a rumour current amongst the people connected with the yamuns that the Nienfei rebels had returned from Honan into this province. On the following day, on making enquiries amongst the Chinese trading classes, I learnt similar news; and on the forenoon of the 24th April the high authorities reported to the Consulates that the rebels had again begun to move in a northerly direction, and were by last reports at Tih-chow, a city on the borders of Shantung and Chihle 480 *li* distant from Tientsin. This last news corroborates the accounts I sent you per *Shanse* three days back. I, however, at that time did not place reliance on the rumours. On learning some two weeks back that the rebels, who had been in the centre of this province during the months of February and March, had gone to the south to Honan, the mercantile classes commenced flattering themselves that they should soon see the import trade in an active state; and business generally, at Tientsin and up the country, before long completely revived from the depression existing for several months past; but news of the rebels just received has again caused a stoppage in operations, and business generally to-day has a depressed appearance.

Owing to the wetness of the weather during the last three days, it has been almost impracticable for residents in the settlement to go up to town; and I am, therefore, unable, at this moment, to communicate to you any particulars procurable from the Chinese traders, respecting this new move of the rebels, beyond what I have stated generally above. Judging from the large number of Imperial troops stationed in the north of the province, I am of opinion we have still no reason to apprehend the appearance of the rebels at Tientsin during the whole season of the year; but what may occur next winter, after the navigation has closed to shipping it would be hard for any one to foretell at this early date. This wet weather is interfering with the training for the May meeting, but we calculate if we have rain now we shall have fine weather on the race days.

The junks this year, through the efficient measures adopted by Mr. Hancock—the harbour master at Takoo,—have anchored in proper places and in proper order throughout the whole length of the river, owing to which no cases of collision have taken place. The Consuls, I have no doubt, consider Mr. Hancock deserves their best thanks for the order he has preserved in the river this year; thus saved them an immense deal of labor in settling collision cases.

24th April, 1868.

I learnt this forenoon that the rebels had advanced northwards as far as King-chu, 景洲 A later rumor placed them as far north as Tsan-chu 滄洲 which is 220 li from Tientsin. It is possible that they may have reached this point, as they are reported to be all mounted men. Of course the appearance of the rebels moving northwards in the direction of Tientsin, has created considerable alarm amongst the traders and others in Tientsin. We are still without any particulars regarding the Nienfei rebels, as they have apparently taken the imperialists completely by surprise by their rapid move in this direction. I imagine their object is to get to Tientsin to have a basis of operations from the seaboard; but the large number of the imperialist troops or armies lying around Peking, Hokeen-foo and Paouting-foo will have power to keep them back. The weather still keeps wet and is very favorable for the crops.

25th April.

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SHANGHAI RACES.

Stewards.—Sir E. Hornby, Major Crossman, B. Dallas, Esq., F. B. Forbes, Esq., R. A. Houstoun, Esq., A. K. McDonell, Esq., W. Probst, Esq.

First Day.

Wednesday, 29th April, 1868.

The first day of the Spring Meeting was in all respects a success, for although the ground was rather heavy, on account of the recent heavy rain, the fields were good and some of the finishes very close. The easy manner in which *Kettledrum* won the Griffins' Plate stamps him a first class pony; and the stable are lucky to have two such Griffins as he and *All Fours*, who ran a thorough game pony in the Criterion. The skewbald for once took it into his head to go straight and fully bore out our correspondent Voltigeur's opinion of him, as he won his race in the easiest of canters. The only unaccountable feature of the day's racing was the sorry manner in which *Cornucopia* performed in the Taoutai's Cup—in fact he was never "in it" from start to finish—the mud had something to do with it probably.

1.—Chu-ka-za Cup.—Value Tls. 100.—2nd Pony Tls. 25.—For China Ponies only.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners at the last Autumn Meeting in Shanghai 7lbs. extra.—Half a mile.

Lord Noseooze's w p *Snowdon* 10st 9lb.....1
Mr. Alexander's g p *Zündnadel* 10st 6lb.....2
Mr. Idonohoo's b p *Accident* 10st.....3
Lord Noseooze's g p *Filou* 10st 13lb.....0
Mr. Ilted's b p *Black Pearl* 10st 2lb.....0
Mr. O'Leary's g p *Little Game* 9st 12lb.....0
Mr. Bedloo's w p *Excelsior* 10st 6lb.....0

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Betting—2 to 1 against *Snowdon*, 3 to 1 against *Zündnadel*, 8 to 1 against *Little Game* and *Filou*, 20 to 1 against any other.

Black Pearl was the first away and held the lead till just before reaching the turn, where *Snowdon* went up to him and he shut up at once. The grey pony then came on with a clear lead into the straight, which he retained to the end, winning rather easily by three lengths, *Accident*, two lengths behind *Zündnadel*, was third and *Filou* fourth—*Excelsior*, who was outpaced, last. Run in 1 min. 5 sec. Lord Noseoozo declared best to win.

2.—THE STAND SWEEPSTAKES.—Of Tls. 25 each, with Tls. 100 added.—For all Horses.—Weight: Arabs, 8st. 7lbs.; Colonials, 3 years, 9st.; 4 years, 9st. 12lbs.; 5 years, 10st.; over 5 years, 10st. 7lbs.—English, 11st.—Winner of a Hongkong or Shanghai Challenge Cup Race excluded.—One mile and a half.

Mr. Alexander's b g *Rattler* 10st 6lb.....1
Mr. Baker's b h *Havanah* 10st 1lb 2

Betting—5 to 4 on *Havanah*.

Havanah made the running until passing the Judge's chair but on going round the turn, he slipped and nearly fell, which allowed *Rattler* to come alongside. They ran in company till reaching the turn by Probst's garden where *Rattler* went to the front and was never afterwards headed, winning easily by three lengths. Run in 3 min. 4½ sec.

3.—GRIFFINS' PLATE.—Value Tls. 150. —2nd Pony Tls. 25; last Pony to pay 3rd Pony's entrance.—For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting in China or Hongkong.—Weight for inches as per scale. —Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Malaroos' ch p *Kettledrum* 10st 2lb 1
Mr. Alexander's cm p *Flatcatcher* 10st 2lb...2
Mr. Southgate's sp p *Asti* 10st 7lb.....3
Mr. Do. w p *Barsac* 10st 1lb.....0
Mr. Kyle's sp p *Beau Ideal* 10st 5lb.....0
Mr. Do. c p *Scarlet Runner* 10st 2lb.....0
Mr. Joseph's ch p *Sirocco* 10st 3lb.....0
Mr. Hill's g p *Mayshiel* 9st 9lb 0
Mr. Dervish's d p *Consternation* 9st 13lb ...0
Mr. Fungus' g p *Sans Souci* 10st 0
Mr. Do. g p *Gentilhomme* 9st 8lb 0
Mr. Binfield's d p *Little Dick* 10st 10lb.....0

Betting—7 to 4 against *Kettledrum*, 3 to 1 against *Flatcatcher*, 8 to 1 against *Asti*, 20 to 1 against any other.

The flag fell to a straggling start and on settling into their stride, *Barsac* was the first to show in front and made the running at a strong pace till reaching the ½ mile post, where *Flatcatcher* and *Kettledrum* went to the front. When fairly in the straight, the favourite took a clear lead and won in a canter by three lengths, *Asti* was third 1½ lengths behind *Flatcatcher* and *Scarlet Runner* fourth. Run in 1 min. 40 sec.

4.—THE TAOUTAI'S CUP.—Value Tls. 75. —Presented by H. E. the Taoutai.—For all China Ponies who have never won a Race in Shanghai.—Weight for inches as per scale.—One mile and a half.

Mr Alexander's w p *Chassepôt* 9st 12lb 1
Mr Idonohoo's g p *Mutineer* 10st 2
Mr. Fairoffer's d p *Lottery* 9st 12lb 3
Mr. Southgate's p.p *Marsala* 9st 12lb 0
Mr. Fungus' p p *Magpie* 9st 12lb 0
Lord Noseoozo's sp p *Cornucopia* 9st 12lb.....0
Mr. Hooper's g p *Blue Peter* 10st 6lb.....0

Betting—2 to 1 against *Cornucopia*, 3 to 1 against *Chassepôt*, 6 to 1 against *Lottery*, 12 to 1 against *Mutineer*, 30 to 1 against *Blue Peter*.

They all got well away and passing the Stand, *Chassepôt* held a slight lead of *Lottery* and *Mutineer*; the others in a cluster at their heels. On reaching the mile post, *Cornucopia*, evidently not liking the mud, fell back and was out of the race. After this *Chassepôt* and *Mutineer* went on together in front and the race was confined to the pair, *Mutineer* seeming to have the best of it at the turn for home, but the other, running stronger, won easily at last by half a length. *Lottery* was third, beaten 30 lengths and *Magpie* last. Run in 3 min. 34 sec.

5.—THE LADIES' PURSE.—For all Ponies. —Weight for inches as per scale.—Straits and Manila 3lbs. extra; Indians, 10lbs. extra; Arabs, Colonials, and English, 14lbs. extra.—Once round.

Lord Noseoozo's sk. p *Mors aux Dents* 10st 6lb1
Mr. Spynie's g p *Potshot* 10st 2lb 2
Mr. Alexander's g p *Alarm* 10st 6lb 3
Mr. Do. w p *The Rejected* 10st 6lb ...4
Mr. Idonohoo's g p *Oracle* 10st 0

Betting—Even on *Mors aux Dents*—2 to 1 against *Alarm* and *Rejected*.

Mr. Alexander declared to win with *Alarm*.

This race requires but little comment, as *Mors aux Dents* got away in front and though *Potshot* challenged him at the ½ mile post, the race was never in doubt, the skewbald winning in a canter by two lengths. *Alarm* was third, beaten twenty lengths. *Oracle* who was only started to qualify him for the Consolation Plate, pulled up soon after starting. Run in 2 min. 51 sec.

The purse was presented to Mr. Waller after the race by Mrs. Rennie and acknowledged by him in a neat and appropriate speech.

6.—THE SPRING CUP.—Value Tls. 150.—For all Horses.—Weights: Arabs, 9st.; Colonial, 3 years and under, 9st. 4lbs.; 5 years and under, 10st.; 5 years and upwards, 10st. 8lbs.—English, under 5 years, 11st. 7lbs.; 5 years and upwards, 12st.—The winner of a Challenge Cup in Hongkong or China, 14lbs. extra.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Alexander's ch h *Exeter* 11st 8lb 1
Mr. Baker's b h *Havanah* 10st 1lb 2

Betting—3 to 1 on *Exeter*.

Havanah led till the last turn but one where *Exeter* went in front and won easily by a length. Run in 2 min. 26 sec.

7.—THE CRITERION STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each, added to a Cup value Tls. .—Presented by the Brokers of Shanghai.—Second Pony to receive Tls. 25; last Pony to pay 3rd Pony's entrance. —For all China Ponies, being bonâ fide Griffins at time of entry. Weight 11st.—One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. Malaroos' d p *All Fours* 1
Mr. Alexander's w p *Chassepôt* 2
Mr. Southgate's sp p *Asti*.....3
Mr. S. Hovel's g p *Pampered Menial*.....0
Lord Noseoozo's g p *Filou* 0
Mr. Alexander's c m p *Flatcatcher*.....0
Mr. Idonohoo's g p *Blue Pill* 0
Mr. Do. g p *Fireworks*.....0
Mr. Fungus' g p *Sans Souci*.....0
Mr. Do g p *Gentilhomme*.....0
Mr. Farmer's ch p *Ecarté*.....0

Betting—2 to 1 against *Chassepôt*, 3 to 1 against *All Fours*, 8 to 1 against *Asti*, 15 to 1 any other.

The flag fell to a wretched start, *Chassepôt* getting off several lengths in front and *All Fours* and *Pampered Menial* bringing up the rear. They were all together the first time past the stand, but on reaching the mile post, the tailing began. At the ½ mile post *All Fours*, whose rider had been at him for some time, got on terms with the leaders and came on into the straight side by side with *Chassepôt*, the pair finishing a punishing race home which was won by the dun by ½ a length—six lengths off, *Asti* was third with *Fireworks* and *Pampered Menial* at his girths—Time 4m. 14s.

SECOND DAY.

Thursday, 30th April, 1868.

The weather yesterday was bright and pleasant, and with the course such good going—so different to Wednesday—it is not surprising that the previous day's running should be, in some instances, upset. The favourite, though beaten in the Derby was not disgraced, for there was a large field behind him. *Snowdon*, by his double victory in the Celestial Cup, and the Consul's Plate, quite sustained his reputation; and we ought not to let this opportunity pass without paying a slight tribute to the really fine manner in which he was "handled;" as we are sure that such riding would not be out of place even on a home race-course. Every day sees the downfall of some "crack," and *Exeter's* defeat in the Fakee Cup is another of those strange things which tend to keep up the "glorious uncertainty of the turf," for on the first day he gave *Havanah* 21lbs. and beat him easily, yet, when only giving him 12lbs. he is beaten easily by several lengths.

1.—THE CONSULS' PLATE.—Value Tls. .—Presented by the CONSULS of Shanghai.—For all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—One mile and a quarter.

Lord. Noseoozo's g p *Snowdon* 10st 2lb.....1
Mr. Alexander's g p *Alarm* 10st 2lb..... 2
Mr. Idonohoo's g p *Mutineer* 10st.....3
Mr. Do. b p *Accident* 9st 0
Mr. Alexander's w p *Curio* 10st 2lb 0

Betting—2 to 1 on *Snowdon*, 5 to 1 against *Alarm*.

They left the post together, with the exception of *Curio* who, however, quickly made up his ground and at the 2 mile post was leading. He dropped back again at the ½ mile post and *Snowdon* went on in front, winning in a common canter by a length and a-half, six lengths between 2nd & 3rd. *Accident* was last. Run in 2 min. 53 sec.

2.—THE CATHAY STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 20 each, with Tls. 150 added. —For all Horses, winner of Challenge Cups or of a Race at this Meeting excluded. Weights: Arabs, 9st.; Colonial, 9st. 7lbs.; English, 10st. 10lbs.—One mile and a half.

Mr. Rarey's b h *Ramornie* 9st 7lb.....1
Mr. Alexander's ch g *Marcus* 10st 1lb.....2

No Betting.

Marcus made the running till reaching the turn by Probst's garden where *Ramornie* went to the front and won easily by six lengths. Run in 2 min. 57 sec.

3.—THE SHANGHAI DERBY. — A Sweepstakes of Tls. 15, Tls. 10 forfeit.—For all China Ponies being bonâ fide Griffins at date of entry.—First Pony to receive 70%; Second do., 15%; Third do., 10 %; Fourth do., 5%.—Weight 10st.—One mile and a half.

Mr. Alexander's g p *Zündnadel* 10st.....1
Mr. Malaroos' c p *Kettledrum* 10st 2lb.....2
Mr. Alexander's w p *Chassepôt* 10st 2lb.....3
Mr. Do. cm p *Flatcatcher* 10st.....4
Mr. Dervish's d p *Consternation* 10st.....0
Mr. Idonohoo's g p *Blue Pill* 10st.....0
Mr. Southgate's g p *Barsac* 10st 1lb.....0
Mr. S. Hovel's g p *Pampered Menial* 10st...0
Mr. Kyle's d p *Yellow Jacket* 10st..... 0
Lord Noseoozo's g p *Filou* 10st 0
Mr. Fungus' g p *Gentilhomme* 10st 0
Mr. Malaroos' d p *All Fours* 10st.....0
Mr. Hill's g p *Mayshiel* 10st.....0
Mr. Binfield's d p *Little Dick* 10st.....0

Betting—7 to 4 on *Kettledrum*, 4 to 1 against *All Fours* and *Chassepôt*, 8 to 1 against *Zündnadel*, 15 to 1 against *Barsac*, 30 to 1 any other.

After one or two breaks away the flag fell to a good start. After going a few strides *Yellow Jacket* and *Barsac* went to the front and the first named carried on the running past the Stand and till passing the mile post. A short distance further on *Flatcatcher*, who had been lying off, took closer order and *Chassepôt* and *Gentilhomme* took up the running, with the favourite, *All Fours* and *Zündnadel* at their heels. No material change took place till reaching the turn for home where *Gentilhomme* dropped back and the favourite who had been trying for some time to get through, took his place and made a game effort to catch *Zündnadel* who now had a clear lead. It was too late however and the grey won very easily by two lengths. *Chassepôt* was third, two lengths behind *Kettledrum*, with *Flatcatcher*, *Consternation* and *Mayshiel* side by side close to him. *Gentilhomme* was seventh. Run in 3 min. 26 sec.

Mr. Malaroos declared to win with *Kettledrum* and Mr. Alexander with *Chassepôt*.

4.—THE FAKEE CUP.—Value Tls. .—Presented by the AMERICAN COMMUNITY of Shanghai.—For all Horses.—Arabs, 8st. 7lbs.; Colonials, 3 years, 9st.; 4 years, 10st.; 5 years, 10st. 7lbs.; 6 years and aged, 10st. 12lbs.; English 11st.—Winners of Hongkong or Shanghai Challenge Cup Race 14lbs. extra.—Winners of any Race in China 7lbs. extra, not accumulative.—Two miles.

Mr. Baker's b h *Havanah* 11st 0lb.....1
Mr. Bold's ch h *Dundee* 11st 5lb..... 2
Mr. Rarey's ch h *Exeter* 11st 12lb.....0

Betting—7 to 4 on *Exeter*.

Dundee made the running at a good pace, and at the mile post was a length in front of *Exeter*, *Havanah* being clear of the chestnut. They ran thus to the 3 mile post where *Exeter* made his effort but failed and was out of the race, the others finishing a good race home, which was won by *Havanah* by a length. *Exeter* beaten 20 lengths from *Dundee*. Run in 3 min. 53 sec.

5.—THE CELESTIAL CUP.—Value Tls. 500. For all China Ponies.—To be won two consecutive Meetings by the same Pony.—Entrance Tls. 10 each, one half of which is to be added to the Cup, accumulating, but not to exceed the sum of Tls. 500, until the Cup be finally won.—Second Pony at each Meeting to receive Tls. 50 from the accumulating Fund.—Last Pony to pay 3rd Pony's entrance.—One mile and a half.

Lord Noseoozo's g p *Snowdon* 10st 2lb.....1
Mr. Alexander's d p *St. Swithin* 10st 2lb 2
Mr. Do. w p *The Rejected* 10st 6lb...0
Lord Noseoozo's sp p *Cornucopia* 9st 12lb...0

Betting—6 to 4 on *Snowdon*; 3 to 1 bar one.

St. Swithin jumped off in front and carried on the running at a cracking pace. until reaching the ½ mile post, where *Snowdon*, who had been pulling double, went to the fore and coming away at his ease won in a canter by two lengths. *The Rejected* was six lengths behind *St. Swithin* and *Cornucopia* who was eased, six lengths behind him. Run in 3 min. 25 sec.

6.—HACK PLATE.—Value Tls. 75.—For all Horses not otherwise entered at this Meeting.—Winners of a Cup or Stakes in China or elsewhere of the value of $100 or over, excluded.—Catch Weights.—Once round.

Lord Noseoozo's g h *Starlight* .....w o

7.—THE TSATLEE CUP.—Value . —For all China Ponies that have never won in China or Hongkong prior to date of entry.—Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Griffins' Race or Derby at this Meeting 7lbs. extra, or of both 10lbs. extra.—One mile.

Mr. Alexander's g p *Zündnadel* 10st 13lb.....1
Mr. Idonohoo's g p *Oracle* 9st 12lb.....2
Mr. Alexander's cm p *Flatcatcher* 10st 3lb...3
Mr. Kyle's c p *Scarlet Runner* 10st 2lb.....0
Mr. Malaroos' c p *Kettledrum* 10st 9lb.....0
Mr. Alexander's w p *Chassepôt* 9st 12lb.....0
Mr. Southgate's p p *Marsala* 10st.....0
Mr. Idonohoo's g p *Mutineer* 9st 10lb.....0
Mr. Fungus' g p *Sans Souci* 9st 13lb.....0
Mr. Do. p p *Magpie* 12st 4lb.....0
Mr. Binfield's d p *Little Dick* 10st 2lb.....0

Betting—6 to 4 against *Kettledrum*, 3 to 1 against *Chassepôt* and *Zündnadel*, 10 to 1 any other.

Magpie cut out the work at a good pace until reaching the 3 mile post where he dropped back beaten, and *Flatcatcher*, *Zündnadel* and the favourite came on in the order named. Before reaching the quarter mile post however, the race was over, as *Zündnadel* had it all his own way winning in a canter by a length, *Oracle*, ridden out, finished two lengths in front of *Flatcatcher*, behind whom came *Chassepôt* and *Kettledrum*. Run in 2 min. 12 sec.

Asti was weighed for but did not get to the post in time to start.

Mr. Alexander declared best to win and Mr. Malaroos declared to win with *Kettledrum*.

THIRD DAY.

Friday, May 1st, 1868.

Although the Stand was not so well filled, the third day was not a whit behind the other two as regards the "sport." The finishes were close, especially that in the Consolation which brought into play the riding talents of two jockeys who are new to the Shanghai turf. The easy way in which *Kettledrum* won the handicap with the "crusher" of 11st. 3lb., proves that *Zündnadel* must be a "clinker"—*i.e.* if the Derby running was true. The Scramble was a mere canter for *Potshot*, this being the second time he has won this event, but the performance of *Filou* carrying 21lbs. over his proper weight is worthy of note, and possibly but for this disadvantage he would have been much nearer than he was. Below will be found the returns of the day's racing.

1.—THE CALEDONIAN VASE.—A Punch Bowl.—Value Tls. 200.—Presented by the Scotch Community of Shanghai.—For all China Ponies that have never run a race prior to date of entry.—Winner of Griffins' Race and Derby excluded.—Weight 10st. —Two miles.

Mr. Malaroos' d.p. *All Fours* 10st. 1lb. 1
Mr. Alexander's d.p. *St. Swithin* 10st. 6lb. ...2
Mr. Do. cm.p. *Flatcatcher* 10st. 3
Mr. S. Hovel's g.p. *Pampered Menial* 10st. ...0
Mr. Hill's g.p. *Mayshiel* 10st. 1lb.....0
Mr. Southgate's p.p. *Marsala* 10st. 0
Mr. Idonohoo's g.p. *Fireworks* 10st. 0
Mr. Dervish's d.p. *Consternation* 10st. 0
Mr. Fungus' p.p. *Magpie* 10st. 0

Betting—6 to 4 against *All Fours*, 2 to 1 against *Flatcatcher*, 6 to 1 against *Mayshiel* and 10 to 1 against any other.

After one attempt the flag fell to a good start, *Marsala*, *Flatcatcher* and *Fireworks* being the first away and they ran in the order named till entering the straight, where *Pampered Menial* took up the running with *Magpie* at his quarters. Passing the two mile post *Pampered Menial* still led, and *All Fours*, who had been lying off, gradually ran through the lot. At the half mile post the race was confined to *All Fours* and Mr. Alexander's pair, *St. Swithin* having a slight advantage on entering the straight, but *All Fours* running the longest, won easily at the finish by two lengths, same between second and third. *Consternation* was fourth and *Mayshiel* fifth. Run in 4 min. 41 sec.

Mr. Alexander declared best to win.

2.—THE SHANGHAI HANDICAP.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 25 each, with Tls. 150 added.—For all Horses; to be Handicapped by the Stewards at the end of the Second Day's Races.—Two miles.

Mr. Alexander's b.g. *Rattler* 10st. 6lb. 1
Mr. Rarey's b.h. *Ramornie* 10st. 7lb.....2
Mr. Baker's b.h. *Havanah* 10st. 1lb. 3

Betting—Even on *Ramornie*; 2 to 1 against *Havanah*.

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Rattler jumped off with the lead which he held all the way, winning easily by a length. *Havanah* was beaten a quarter of a mile from home. Run in 3 min. 49 sec.

3.—The Concordia Challenge Cup.—Value $500.—Presented by Members of the Club Concordia.—To be won two consecutive Meetings by a China Pony or Ponies the bonâ fide property of the same owner.—Entrance Tls. 10 each, one half of which to be added to the Cup, accumulating, but in all not to exceed Tls. 500, until the Cup be finally won.—Second Pony at each Meeting to receive Tls. 25 from the accumulating fund; last Pony to pay 3rd Pony's entrance.—Weight for inches as per scale.—One mile and a half.

Lord Noscooze's g.p. *Snowdon* 10st. 2lb. 1
Do. sp.p. *Cornucopia* 9st. 12lb. ...2
Mr. Alexander's w.p. *Chassepôt* 10st. 6lb.....3
Mr. Do. w.p. *The Rejected* 10st. 6lb...4
Lord Noscooze's g.p. *Filou* 10st. 2lb.....5

Betting—2 to 1 on *Snowdon*, 5 to 1 against *Chassepôt*.

They passed the stand together with *Rejected* in the rear, but at the mile post *Filou* was beaten, and *Snowdon* made the running till reaching the ¼ mile post where *Chassepôt* was also out of it and the other two ran a good race home, *Snowdon* winning cleverly by a length, three lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Run in 3 min. 26sec.

4.—The Hongkong Cup.—Value Tls. 300.—Presented by the Community of Hongkong.—For all Ponies that have run at this Meeting, to be Handicapped by the Stewards after the Second Day's Races.—One mile and a half.

Mr. Malaroos' c.p. *Kettledrum* 11st. 3lb. 1
Mr. Fungus' g.p. *Gentilhomme* 9st. 5lb.....2
Mr. Southgate's sp.p. *Asti* 10st. 2lb. 3
Mr. Idonohoo's g.p. *Blue Pill* 9st. 9lb. 4
Mr. Kyle's sp.p. *Beau Ideal* 9st. 6lb.....0
Lord Noscooze's sk.p. *Mors aux Dents* 12st....0
Mr. Alexander's cm.p. *Flatcatcher* 10st. 12lb. 0
Mr. Do. d.p. *St. Swithin* 10st. 12lb....0
Mr. Hooper's g.p. *Blue Peter* 10st. 4lb.....0

Betting—6 to 4 against *Mors aux Dents*, 2 to 1 against *Kettledrum*, 6 to 1 against *Asti* and *Flatcatcher*, 10 to 1 against *Blue Pill*, 20 to 1 any other.

Immediately the flag fell, *Blue Peter* who was started to make the running for his stable companion, rushed to the front and passed the Stand side by side with *Mors aux Dents*, but dropped back beaten at the mile post. After passing the Horse Bazaar corner *Flatcatcher* went to the front and soon after *Mors* "cut it," and at the ¾ mile post was several lengths in the rear. *Gentilhomme* and *Kettledrum* then went on in front, but when fairly in the straight *Kettledrum* came away and won easily by a length and a half. *Asti* was two lengths behind *Gentilhomme*. Run in 3 min. 25 sec.

5.—The Misericordia.—Value Tls. 150.—A forced entry for all Horses entered (except for the Hack Plate).—Winners at this Meeting excluded from running.—Catch Weights.—One mile and a half.

Mr. Alexander's ch.g. *Marcus* ..... w.o.

6.—Consolation Plate.—Value Tls. 150.—For all beaten Ponies at this Meeting.—Winners of a Prize of the Value of Tls. 250 in Hongkong or China, excluded.—Weights for inches as per scale.—Once round.

Mr. Idonohoo's g.p. *Oracle* 9st. 12lb.....1
Lord Noscooze's sp.p. *Cornucopia* 9st. 12lb....2
Mr. Fungus' g.p. *Gentilhomme* 9st. 12lb. 3
Mr. Alexander's w.p. *Curio* 10st. 2lb. 0
Mr. S. Hovel's g.p. *Pampered Menial* 10st. 2lb. 0
Mr. Kyle's d.p. *Yellow Jacket* 10st. 3lb.....0
Mr. Do. c.p. *Scarlet Runner* 10st. 3lb. 0
Mr. Hill's g.p. *Mayshiel* 10st. 1lb. 0
Mr. Fairoffer's d.p. *Lottery* 9st. 12lb. 0
Mr. Fungus' g.p. *Sans Souci* 12st. 5lb. 0
Mr. Binfield's *Little Dick* 10st. 4lb. 0

Betting—2 to 1 against *Oracle*, 3 to 1 against *Curio*, 5 to 1 against *Yellow Jacket*, 10 to 1 against *Lottery* and 20 to 1 against any other.

Curio and *Lottery* were the first away and carried on the running till round the second corner where *Sans Souci* and *Scarlet Runner*, who had been lying off, went up to the leaders. At the half mile post the leading ponies were *Oracle*, *Gentilhomme*, *Curio* and *Cornucopia*, and they finished an exciting struggle home *Oracle* being half a length in front at the stand but *Cornucopia* running very gamely was only beaten by a head, a neck between 2nd and 3rd. *Lottery* and *Mayshiel* were next. Run in 2 min. 51 sec.

7.—The Scramble.—Value Tls. 200.—For China and Japan Ponies.—Weight, 10st. 7lbs.—Twice round the Steeplechase Course.

Mr. Spynie's g p. *Potshot* 10st. 7lb. 1
Lord Noscooze's g p. *Filou* 12st. 2
Mr. Jediar's bk.p. *Black Dwarf*.....0
Mr. Harvey's g.p. *Loiterer* 0
Mr. Southgate's sp.p. *Asti* 0
Mr. Do. b.p. *Roederer* 0
Mr. Do. pie.p. *Marsala* 0
Mr. Fungus' pie.p. *Magpie* 0
Mr. Lang's b. p. *Fragment* 0
Mr. Leigh's g.p. *Losing Hazard*.....0
Mr. Fairoffer's d.p. *Lottery* 0
Mr. Idonohoo's g.p. *Fireworks* 0
Mr. Binfield's w.p. *Highflyer* 0

Betting—2 to 1 against *Potshot*, 3 to 1 against *Fragment*, 6 to 1 against *Fireworks* and *Magpie*, 10 to 1 any other.

The field thinned out a good deal before two jumps had been got over, as *Asti*, *Marsala* and *Roederer* refused the first wall and *Black Dwarf* and *Loiterer* came to grief at the second jump, which *Potshot* cleared some lengths in front of anything and carried on the running with *Lottery* in close company. The pair took the stand jump together, which *Filou* and *Fragment* got over about 40 lengths behind. At the water jump *Lottery* fell and from thence *Potshot* had it all his own way, winning in a canter from *Filou*, who struggled gamely under the weight and was the only pony besides the winner who ran the course.

Fourth Day.

Saturday, May 2nd, 1868.

We never remember such a dull termination to a Race Meeting as Saturday was. With the exception of the Foochow Cup, no interest was shown in the racing, and the energetic efforts of the Clerk of the Course, could only get up two small races. The "cur" *Alarm* brought off a good thing for his stable, in the Foochow Cup, and the time was also very good. The winner of the Native Struggle was very well ridden by the diminutive celestial rejoicing in the appelation of "the Flea" and curious to relate there was not a single fall in this race, which is usually so prolific of "croppers." Below are the returns of what was done.

1.—The Foochow Cup.—Value $ 300.—With two-thirds of the entrances added, presented by the Community of Foochow. For all China and Japan Ponies that have never won a Race for a Prize exceeding $300.—Weight 10st.—One mile.

Mr. Alexander's g p *Alarm* 10st.....1
Mr. Idonohoo's g p *Oracle* 10st.....2
Mr. Southgate's w p *Barsac* 10st 3lb.....3
Lord Noscooze's sp p *Cornucopia* 10st.....4
Mr. Fungus' g p *Gentilhomme* 10st.....0
Mr. do. g p *Sans Souci* 10st.....0
Mr. Spynie's w p *Potshot* 10st..... .0
Mr. Kyle's d p *Yellow Jacket* 10st.....0
Mr. Alexander's w p *Curio* 10st 6lb.....0
Mr. do. cm p *Flatcatcher* 10st 1lb...0
Mr. Idonohoo's g p *Mutineer* 10st.....0

Betting—2 to 1 against *Alarm* and *Oracle*; 5 to 1 against *Cornucopia* and *Potshot*; 10 to 1 any other.

Barsac and *Sans Souci*, getting the best of a queer start, cut out the work at a cracking pace, with *Flatcatcher* close behind them. Passing the turn by Probst's garden, *Barsac* was still in front, with the others in a cluster at his heels. He retained his advantage till fairly in the straight, where he was passed by *Alarm* and *Oracle*, the former winning easily by a length. *Barsac* was the same distance behind *Oracle*. *Cornucopia* was fourth and *Potshot* fifth. Run in 2 min. 11 sec.

The Welter Stakes.—A Sweepstakes of $10.—Weight 13st.—Half-a mile.

Mr. O'Leary's g p *Little Game*.....
Mr. Ilted's bk p *Black Pearl*.....
Mr. Fungus' pie p *Magpie*.....
Mr. do. g p *Sans Souci* .....
Mr. Jediar's bk p *Black Dwarf* .....

Little Game got away with the lead, was never headed and came in first by two lengths.

After the race the riders of the first two ponies dismounted before weighing in, and the race was claimed by Mr. Fungus who was third, on that account. The dispute remains in abeyance.

Match.—$ 100—Catch weights.—Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Kushan's d p *Dolon*.....1
Mr. Leigh's w p *Miracle*.....2

They ran together the whole way and finished an exciting struggle home, which was won by the dun pony by half a length.

The Native Struggle—for all ponies ridden by China boys.—Once round.

Curio .....(The Flea) 1
Marsala .....(Cheedah) 2
Blue Pill.....(A boy) 3
Asti .....(A-Yune) 0
Magpie .....(Shrimp).....0
Little Dick.....(A boy) 0

Curio, admirably steered by "the Flea" had the race in hand from the start and won easily by six lengths.

Match.—$50—Half a mile.

Mr. Ilted's bk p *Black Pearl* 10st 8lb.....1
Mr. Joseph's c p *Sirocco* 10st 1lb.....2

Black Pearl got a slight advantage at the start, which he retained to the end, winning cleverly by half a length.

Another race for China boys, which was won by *Roederer*, concluded the day's racing.

CRICKET.

The first match of the season—viz., Eleven v. Twenty-two—was commenced on the 25th ult. As usual, several men were absent and two were taken from the Twenty-two to fill up gaps in the Eleven, and the other side consequently were two men short. The Eleven went first to the wickets where they did not long remain, their total being but 65 of which Tobin got 29 not out, by a good hitting innings, including a big 5n hit for 5.

It was naturally thought that the Twenty-two would make a much larger score than this, but strange to say, they only just managed to top it; in fact the seventeenth wicket went down with the score at 64, and the extras went a good way towards the total. No one made a stand except Scott, who played a very careful innings of 12. The Eleven then went in for their second try, and lost two wickets for five runs, when time was called.

The match was to have been continued on Monday; but rain prevented it, and the races have since interfered. The following is the result of Saturday's play:—

ELEVEN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mackintosh c. Dorling b. Scott	3		
McDonell b. Percival	3		
Hyslop b. Percival	0		
Turnbull c. Mowat b. Scott	6	c. Hearn b. Jaffray	1
Bird run out	0	not out	1
Tate c. and b. Percival	4		
Tobin not out	29		
Price b. Scott	0	l. b. w. b. Price	0
Groom b. Scott	13	not out	2
Head c. Bell b. Jaffray	3		
Anderson c. Evans b. Jaffray	0		
Wides 2, leg byes 2	4	wide	1
Total	65	Total	5

TWENTY-TWO.

First Innings.		
Duval	b. Tate	7
Dorling	b. Tate	0
Dow	b. Tate	0
Bliss	b. Tate	1
E. H. Gore Booth	run out	0
Percival	b. Tate	3
Jaffray	b Tate	7
Groom	st. Tobin b. Price	2
Mowat	b. Tate	8
Scott	c. Price b. Bird	12
Bell	b. Groom	5
Blain	c. Groom b. Bird	0
Evans	c. Tobin b. Groom	1
Hearn	c. Groom b. Bird	0
Walker	c. Turnbull b. Bird	0
Stronach	b. Tate	0
Church	c. Mackintosh b. Tate	0
Lindlam	not out	0
Carter	run out	0
W. 15, b. 4, n. b. 1, l. b 2		22
	Total	68

SHANGHAI RIFLE CLUB.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the competitions held on the 27th ult. were poorly attended. Both prizes were won by the Captain of the Club, as shown by the following scores,—

Match Rifle Prize 700, 800 and 900 yards, 7 shots at each range.

W. Kidner .....52 points.
J. Kidner .....35 ,,

Military Rifle Prize, 200, 400 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each range.

W. Kidner .....59 points.
W. Pearson .....51 ,,
J. Kidner .....50 ,,
W. H. Harton .....46 ,,

Second Day.

The programme for the 28th comprised the Challenge Cup, and an extra prize presented by the Captain, for Military rifles at 300 and 600 yards, and the Consolation prize.

The Challenge Cup was won by W. Kidner with the score of 59 points, and the Captain's Cup by J. Kidner with 31 points.

REVISION OF THE TREATY.

The following circular from Sir Rutherford Alcock in reply to the Memorials on the Revision of the Treaty has been forwarded to H. B. M. Consuls.

Peking, *February 17th*, 1868.

Sir.—I enclose for your information and guidance, copy of a communication from H.I.H. the prince of Kung, announcing a reduction of duty on Tea dust, when under 15 Taels in value for 100 catties, from 2 taels 5 mace to 1 tael 2 mace 5 cents.

It would appear that this reduction had already been virtually made in 1866, and was about to be formally authorized, when the discovery of an attempt at Hankow in in July of that year by one of the large mercantile firms to pass a chop of Tea as dust on payment of the half duty, determined the High Authorities from any further action. This may possibly have been the unauthorized act of some agent or subordinate, and one would willingly think so, but the result shows not the less clearly how much the general interest suffers by attempts on the part of individuals to defraud the revenue. It has led in the present instances to the maintenance for nearly two years of a heavy tax which the Customs Administration were willing of their own accord to reduce for the general benefit.

It would seem especially important that attention should be drawn to this subject at the time when memorials from all the Ports are freely circulated in print, charging the Customs with oppressive stringency in their regulations, and the native authorities generally with persistent violations of Treaty and obstructiveness. Apart from the criminative matter, these memorials demand, with little variation the relaxation of Custom House vigilance. Exception from restrictions and surveillance, together with the better administration of the law in cases of litigation either with the Custom House Authorities or the natives, constitute the barden of the whole.

These documents have all been published, and are in the hands of the Chinese. It can hardly be a matter of surprise, therefore, if the Authorities, in view of such comprehensive demands and indiscriminate denunciations, should be disposed to stand upon their defence, and turn a deaf ear to representations avowedly based upon their alleged malfaisance, lest concession should be construed into a virtual admission of the charges. At all events, it is too much to expect that they will not recriminate if there be good grounds for retort. Unless the mercantile community, therefore, be perfectly clean handed in the matter of Custom House frauds and violation of Treaty stipulations, their representatives would probably have done better for their interests, had they dealt more sparingly in charges of bad faith and disregard of Treaty engagements. The tone of virtuous indignation in which such acts are condemned, would of course be just as applicable to Foreigners as to Chinese upon conviction. Such arms as these, when employed against Foreign Governments, however immaculate the assailants, are seldom without a dangerous recoil, however safely they may be used against their own. And whether the objects sought be claimed as concessions, or demanded as Treaty right, a flourish of weapons of any kind hardly seems the best mode of preparing the way for successful negotiation. And desirable as greater freedom of trade and increased facilities for its extention may be, Her Majesty's Government cannot be supposed likely to seek the promotion of such object by any means incompatible with the maintenance of those international relations of amity and commerce for which existing Treaties were made.

Whatever may be thought of the canons of interpretation by which a clear right is educed from the text of the Treaty of Tientsin with its exterritorial clause, to trade without limit or control in the interior—to buy land and set up permanent establishments throughout the provinces—to navigate in Foreign vessels all inland waters—to work mines and lay down railroads and telegraphic lines across the face of the country, irrespective of the wants or wishes of the people and the will of the Government, it must, I think, be very evident those are measures which either presuppose the complete command of the country, or the willing co-operation of its government. The first means the disintegration of a great empire, the second a mutual agreement between the high contracting parties. Which of these do the memorialists contemplate? If the latter, they need hardly be told that any course which makes negociations more difficult and concession less attainable, is unwise as a matter of policy, and cannot fail to be prejudicial to the interests of those who seek to profit by both.

For this reason if for no other, these memorials cannot be allowed to pass entirely without notice. Without stopping to point out the many fallacies and grave misconceptions which run through the various documents—though some of these are eminently calculated to mislead the mercantile communities in China to their prejudice—I deem it incumbent upon me to take care Her Majesty's Government shall in no way be identified with the memorialists.

Their views and the arguments are their own, and it is enough that it should be known the responsibility of the Government is completely disengaged.

With this notification I should willingly leave the subject without further observation, but as the memorialists, those of Hongkong more especially, have expressed a particular desire to know how far the recommendations of their memorial coincide

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with my views, I add a few remarks on the three principal heads under which all that has been advanced in the several addresses may be roughly classed.

1.—The Tariff of Maritime Duties and action of the Custom House Administration in their collection.

2.—The Administration of Justice in cases of dispute with the Custom House Authorities and in Mixed cases where natives are concerned.

3.—The system of Inland Duties and the abuses attending their levy.

In reference to the first head, the Tariff of Maritime Duties and Custom House Administration, a clear understanding of the conditions under which Foreign Trade has been placed by existing treaties is necessary to any fair or intelligent examination of the questions raised. The right to trade in China exists for Foreigners only by virtue of the Treaties. And the right has been conceded by the Emperor, subject to the obligation of paying certain duties specified in the Tariff.

This right to levy duties and collect a revenue on Trade by such means as are usually adopted in every Western State, is therein explicitly and distinctly recognized. But lest there should be any lingering doubt on the subject, the Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai appears to have been at the pains to obtain, and with great candour has given publicity to, the opinion of "two of the best legal authorities in England in conjunction with very able associates"—and that opinion declares the right to levy duties, and by confiscation and fines to enforce payment and protect the revenue from attempts at fraud, "is among the rights of sovereignty of the Chinese Government which have not been given up by Treaty."

And in the exercise of this right every Government compels obedience to the Custom House laws and regulations in all who trade within their territories, on pain of confiscation, fines or other penalties. The Chinese Government not only have not given up this sovereign right, but care has been taken that it should be recognized in the most explicit terms in all the Treaties entered into with Foreign Powers.

In the Treaty of Tientsin, for instance, Article XLVI provides that "the Chinese Authorities at each port shall adopt the means they may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering from fraud or smuggling." This then is the true point of departure for the consideration of all questions connected with the Customs' Administration and their regulations.

As a rule, it is evident that the formalities must have some relation to the difficulty experienced in collecting all just dues, and securing the revenue against loss by fraud or smuggling on the part of the traders from whom payment has to be exacted.

Free ports might probably be more advantageous and agreeable to the foreign merchant, as has been suggested in one of the memorials—although I think the first of these results is very doubtful. But it is enough to observe that free ports are not the condition under which it has seemed good to the several Governments in Treaty with China to place the trade. Unless merchandise could be secured from all inland taxation, however, it is very evident that nothing would be gained; and in taking away all direct interest of the Chinese Government in the preservation or extension of foreign trade, the best security for its protection would be lost. The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce informs the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Treaty of Tientsin is based on an intercourse of reciprocity. So, I think, H. M. Government has always understood; and it is strictly in accordance with this principle that the same right of taxation is reserved by Treaty to the Emperor of China, which is freely exercised in the Queen's dominions on all foreign trade.

The only questions of a practical nature, therefore, are plainly such as have reference either to the mode of collecting duties or their rate.

As regards a remedy for any defects in the first, a revision of Treaties is not necessary. There is no reason why any changes which experience may have shown to be desirable, should not be at once proposed and obtained by the ordinary means at the disposal of Her Majesty's Minister. Without going into the particulars specified in the several memorials, or pledging myself to adopt the same views in each case as the memorialists, I have lost no time in bringing the whole subject under the consideration of the Foreign Board, with a view to the adoption of such suggestions as may seem practicable, and not incompatible with the legitimate interests of the Chinese Government; and, even as to a reduction of duties, although there is not the same right to discuss them without a demand for a formal revision, I do not anticipate from my knowledge of the disposition of the Tsungli Yamên, that any difficulty will be experienced in obtaining a fair consideration of those proposed, and the desired reduction, subject to the same condition of its being compatible with a due regard to other interests. The number of articles does not seem to exceed some ten or twelve; and if it can be shown that a great advantage will result to the foreign merchant, without any grave prejudice to the Chinese revenue or native trade, it may fairly be presumed no difficulty will be made. It seems very doubtful to me, however, whether the reduction proposed, in some cases at least, would materially benefit foreign trade. As regards native coal, for instance, which is one of the articles enumerated, the duty levied at the pit's mouth—at the mines in this Province, and in Formosa—although a source of revenue and profit to the people who own them or the provincial Treasuries, form, in reality, so small an item in the selling price of the coal by the time it reaches a shipping port, that I doubt exceedingly whether a single ton would be added to the consumption or export by the reduction proposed. The cost of carriage to the coast is so large an item that the royalty or duty forms but a very fractional part of the selling price. These are matters however for further investigation.

In reference to the demand of the memorialists for increased facilities at the Custom Houses and less stringent regulations, the only ground, obviously, upon which any or all of the facilities desired can be demanded by one Government of another, is the compatibility of such concessions with the security of the revenue, and the recognized right of the Emperor to collect it:—and as regards the relaxation of Custom House rules more especially, the amount of trust that may safely be placed in the honesty and good faith of the Foreign traders. It is upon this ground that the Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong have very properly based their demand for the removal of the restrictions they object to, and the grant of new immunities. They appeal to the experience of the Maritime Customs under the Foreign Inspectorate as furnishing decisive evidence that attempts to defraud the revenue on the part of Foreigners are not systematically practised. Nothing can be fairer; and the Chinese Government must be very willing to acquiesce in any verdict based on the witness borne by their own Custom House Administration But they will undoubtedly not act without such evidence, or against it, and I think you will do well at once therefore to obtain from the Commissioner of Customs at your port an authentic record of the number of cases of irregularity or smuggling detected during the past year, with a report of the general results of their experience. There will then be a solid foundation to build upon; and the question of greater facilities can be satisfactorily dealt with at once. Any relaxation of stringency, or simplification of administrative forms compatible with security, would be an undoubted gain to both parties. The Chinese Government would save in the diminished expenses of their establishment; the merchant would gain in freedom from restrictions and quicker despatch, and every Treaty Power would have reason to rejoice at the attainment of so desirable a result.

It is evidently a question, however, which must turn on the results of experience already gained. The records of the past will have to be consulted. My knowledge of the disposition of the Inspector General of Customs leads me to conclude that there is every desire on his part to give the greatest possible freedom compatible with the collection of the revenue. Less ought not to be given, and more cannot be claimed. But if it be true, as is frequently alleged, that there is no country in the world perhaps where the maritime duties are so light as in China, and none in which Customs rules and procedure press less heavily on the Trade, it must be very difficult to make out a case of exceptional hardness so strong as to justify a demand for extensive change of system or administration.

The various modifications, however, suggested in the matter of drawbacks, both as regards extension of time and mode of payment—the collection of coast trade duties at the same time with the exports—the abolition of Tea bonds—these, and other questions raised in the memorials, are all under consideration, in order to determine, in communication with the Foreign Board, how far such changes as have been suggested are practicable and can be effected with general advantage.

But there are many conflicting interests to be considered, and if possible reconciled even in respect to Foreigners; and the task is by no means easy. Drawbacks for instance cannot, I understand, be paid in cash as suggested, without risk of serious loss to the Customs, and complication of accounts, the price of sycee differing from day to day. Again the collection of the coast trade duty at the same time with the export duty is to enable the carrying river steamers to come and go rapidly; the steamer interest therefore would certainly cry out against any change in this direction. Neither do I conceive, from the information before me, that the proposition to do away with the Tea bonds would be received favourably by those chiefly interested. Formerly the coast trade duty had to be lodged for Tea; that was done away with in the interests of the Foreign shipper, and bonds substituted. The revised Yang-tsze Regulations of November 1862 provided for the simultaneous payment of full export duty on goods shipped by river steamers, and for the return of the half import duty in the event of the goods being sent to a non-Chinese Port within three months. In June of the following year the Yamên was induced to extend the period allowed to twelve months, and in the winter of 1864 the authorities consented to regard Tea as a special shipment—that is to say, nearly all the Tea that leaves the Yangtsze Ports being for Foreign shipment, it was agreed that it should not have to deposit half import duties at at the time of shipment, and that the shippers should simply enter into into a bond, the conditions of which were that, from that date, he would within twelve months either produce a certificate from the Shanghai Customs proving re-export, or failing that, pay the half import duty.

Thus it appears there has been a succession of measures adopted entirely in the interest and for the convenience of the Foreign merchant, and up to the present time they were thought to have fully answered the end contemplated, and pleased both the owners of goods and owners of steamers. The Hankow memorialists now propose to get rid of the system of bonds and the simultaneous collection of the coast trade duties on the ground that the first is superfluous and the second a cause of delay and inconvenience. There is here an evident conflict of interests; but at all events, before any change can be proposed there must be a careful investigation. By the present rule as all the Tea leaves within the twelve months, the half duties, amounting to some 600,000 or 700,000 taels, are left for that period in the merchants' hands; to be turned to profitable account, instead of being locked up for months in the Custom House banks. Any this is an advantage not to be lightld thrown away.

As to any sweeping reduction of the Tariff to one half the present rates boldly proposed by the Hankow and Hongkong memorialists, on a plea of reciprocity and probable immunity from any serious loss to the Chinese revenue, it may be sufficient at present to remark that while the Duty on Tea in Great Britain is still 50 %, the ground of reciprocity seems to be very bad argument for a further reduction upon a duty of 5 % And as to the probable loss or gain to the revenue of China, it is usual for Governments to form their own opinions on such matters, and those of the Government of China, so far as my information extends, are not very likely to be in accordance with the conviction of the memorialists, that by lowering these rates to 2½% "they will be gainers in actual revenue." At any rate, if such a proposal were made to them they would in all probability have something to say in a contrary sense under both heads—that of reciprocity and improvement of revenue—which would neither be altogether irrelevant nor inconclusive. The better opinion as to the existing tariff seems to be that recorded in the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, where it is stated that "in the tariff of duties important alterations are not called for," and by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., in their separate memorial addressed to the Governor of Hongkong "that the present tariff is a just and liberal one, and the articles upon which they press unfairly are few and of minor importance." Of these few articles, among those specified, tea dust is one and the duty has already been reduced one half, and in respect of the remainder the question of reduction is under examination.

In regard to the second subject, the better administration of justice in cases of dispute with the Custom House authorities, or litigation between Europeans and natives, it has long been under serious consideration, and various steps have been taken, some very recently though not yet quite perfected, to attain the very desirable end in view. I quite agree with the memorialists that there is much need for the establishment of some form of International Tribunal,—the *Freigerath*, long in successful operation in Turkey, furnished us with an example, by which prompt and impartial justice may be done in all mixed cases. A Tung-chi of corresponding rank with a prefect or subprefect, is about to be appointed to reside in the settlement north of the Yang-king-pang at Shanghai, to preside over the Mixed Court there, with special powers and jurisdiction to enable him to give effect to the judgements of the court in all cases where natives are concerned. A Yamên or Court-House has already been built; and some definite basis of law and proceedure is also under consideration. I hope at no very distant period this may be brought into such shape as will admit of practical application. The difficulties in the way of all such innovations on the established laws and customs of the country, and the constitution of a tribunal for which no distinct provision has been made in the Treaties, are necessarily great. All legislation for such an end must in the first instance be tentative, and more or less hesitating and progressive in its advance from small beginnings. An institution of this kind, if it is to have any permanence or success must be of native production, however fashioned and nurtured by Foreign culture and grafts; and time must be allowed for assimilation of new elements and the penetration of the roots deep into the soil. Impatience at such slow processes will not advance any good work, and is only likely to destroy all present chance of healthy growth.

In regard to questions of litigations or dispute between the Foreign merchant and the Custom House, there is not the same difficulty, and taking the existing four rules, which have been provisionally in force at Shanghai to regulate cases of confiscation, as a basis, the principal of these has been applied more extensively, with certain modifications, so as to include all cases of dispute, whether confication or fine be in question, and these will be made equally applicable to all the Ports. I trust very shortly to make known to you the provisions to this end now under final revision, with special instructions as to their general bearing and application.

In so far, then, as changes or modifications may be required to give fuller development to the principles on which existing treaties are based, and better execution of the provisions regulating the conditions of foreign trade in China through the medium of an administration of Maritime Customs at the ports, an effective revision is already in progress, with every disposition on the part of the Chinese Government to give it effect, and to sanction such modifications as experience may have shown to be desirable in the interests of trade.

It is not in this direction, however, that relief is to be sought for what is most real or serious in the grievances set forth in the memorials; but in the fiscal system of the provinces, and the levy of inland duties with all the accompanying obstructions and abuses which constitute the greatest obstacle to the extension of trade and the free exchange of the staples of foreign trade, whether import or export. The abuses are manifold, and press heavily upon the springs of commercial activity and development. There also the greatest difficulties are encountered in the way of redress or improvement. I entirely agree with the Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, that the most essential questions for consideration are those connected with "the *bonâ fide* admission into the country of English manufactures." To this end free communication between the great markets of the interior and the coast—increased facilities for the transit of goods and produce, greater security for their safe transmission; and exemption from all arbitrary charges or vexatious delays are all wanted. These essential conditions of any large extension of trade are, of course, connected with the question of material means necessary to the end. The right of residence in the interior,—of inland navigation for vessels of foreign build, and the establishment of such improved facilities of transit and communication on land as only railroads and telegraphic lines can fully supply, are undoubtedly among the principal of these, and cannot be left out of consideration whether in the treaty or not.

But it is not less clear that these are conditions involving the gravest questions of national policy, and point to objects only attainable by fundamental changes—not only in the whole fiscal system of administration throughout the Empire, but in the relations existing between the Provinces and the Central Government. The question of transit dues and inland taxation is more important than any other to merchants. Unfortunately it is also one of deepest interest to the Provincial revenues, and all who are responsible for the means of Government, and hence, mainly the hitherto insuperable obstacles to any satisfactory settlement. From the signature of the first Treaty at Nanking to the present moment, all attempts to deal with it successful by have failed.

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The provisions in both treaties have proved wholly inadequate to secure the end proposed. When the Treaty of Nanking was signed, in ignorance of many things now known as to the fiscal system and other practical details, as well as the theory of the Provincial Government in China; the endeavour was made to meet the difficulty by an Article in the Supplementary Rules, designed to fix a limit by reference to the amount (left blank) leviable on native goods in transit.

After twenty years experience a further effort was made in the same direction by a stipulation that in no case should this amount exceed 24% *ad valorem*, with reservation of a right of commutation in one payment at the port of entry to give total exemption; and the system of transit certificates and papers was devised to give this practical effect, but this, like the first, has been in a great measure a failure. Not altogether, however, it must in justice be admitted, by the malversations or bad faith of natives. The foreigner has also contributed his full share to make the whole system unworkable, as might be very plainly proved were this a fitting place or time to enter into such a discussion. The main result is what chiefly concerns us now, and how a remedy is to be provided. To this end it would seem there is need of some fundamental changes in the existing stipulationf of Treaties which may modify some of the conditions under which Foreign trade in the interior is conducted. But this is a subject for the consideration and decision of H. M.'s Government alone, and in the mean time the memorialists must be content to know that their complaints of defective execution of the Treaty in this and other particulars hnve been laid before the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with the additional information that I think there is great room for improvements, and urgent necessity for some effective measures to facilitate trading operations in the interior.

You will communicate this despatch to any of signatories of the memorial from your Port, and to the British community generally residing within your jurisdiction.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

CHAS. A. WINCHESTER, Esq.
H. B. M.'s Consul,
&c., &c., &c.

H. I. H. THE PRINCE OF KUNG, Etc., makes the following Communication.

In the 7th month of the fifth year of Tung-chih [September 1866] a despatch was received from Mr. Commissioner Fitz Roy, representing that some change was desirable with regard to the duty on Tea dust, the value of this article being inconsiderable, it seemed hardly just that the same duty should be levied upon it as upon Tea.

It came however, under the notice of the Tsungli Yamên that in the fifth month of the same year [July 1866], Messrs. Dent & Co. shipped 591 loads of Tea at Hankow, for which they paid only half the proper duty, representing it to be 'Tea dust,' a falsification which was discovered by the Customs' officials on examination. It was on this account thought unadvisable to lighten the duty on 'Tea dust,' and orders were accordingly issued to the several Ports to levy the same charge on Tea dust as on Tea.

In the twelfth month of the fifth year [January 1867], a despatch was received from the Inspector General of Customs' also, in which he observed with reference to the falsification by Dent and Co. that on its discovery by the officials, the firm should of course have been required to pay the whole duty. It seemed hardly just, however, that Tea dust, which is a coarse and inexpensive article, should pay the same charges as Tea; he thought it would be a more equitable arrangement if a smaller duty were levied upon it.

Seeing that Messrs. Dent and Co. had been required to pay the full duty, the Yamên considered that nothing further need be said about the matter; but with reference to the question whether or not the duty on Tea dust should be lowered, it was necessary to wait until the Northern and Southern Superintendents of Trade had considered the details of the case, and made their reports.

In the spring of the sixth year (February, March 1867), the Northern Superintendent stated that in his opinion the duty on Tea dust might be reduced to half that on Tea. The reply of the Southern Superintendent had not yet arrived; but in the 6th year, 11th month, 2nd day [November 27th 1867], a despatch was received from him in which he quotes a report from the Taotai of Hankow. The Taotai states that "there is a great difference in price between Tea properly so called and Tea dust, which comes exclusively from Hunan and Hsiang-t'an, and consists principally of the refuse dust of "Red Tea, mingled with a few stalks." The Superintendent remarks that whether or not the duty is to be reduced one half, namely, to Tls. 1.25, depends, of course, upon the conclusion the Tsungli Yamen may arrive at.

The Yamen, having thus ascertained that Tea dust is a cheap article exported from Tsiang Nan, and that if the duty on it remain at Tls. 2.5 it will be prejudicial to the welfare of the merchants, has consented to make a compromise.

It is therefore ordered that the following alteration shall be made in the Customs' Rules. —If the Tea dust do not exceed in value 15 Taels per 100 catties, a duty of Taels 1.25 shall be levied on it; but if it be above this value, the duty shall remain as before, viz. Taels 2.50. Orders have been issued to the Northern and Southern Superintendents of Trade, as well as to the Inspector General of Customs, to have this regulation carried out; and it was also requisite to write to H. B. M. Minister on the subject for his information.

With the object of preventing the falsification referred to above, it will be necessary to act in accordance with rule 10 of the Treaty, which distinctly states that it is "at the option of the Chinese Government to adopt what means appear to it best suited to protect its revenue accruing on Foreign Trade."

The Northern and Southern Superintendents of Trade will therefore meet the Commissioners of Customs and arrange for the carrying out of the following regulation:—When a vessel freighted with Tea dust is about to leave a Port she must be examined on her arrival at the jetty, and on payment of the duty be allowed to proceed, and similarly with a vessel arriving at a Port. But if a cargo of Tea be falsely represented to be Tea dust the officers shall be empowered on discovery to confiscate the whole of the goods. This is a perfectly just measure, and one calculated to prevent falsification.

It is requisite to inform H. B. M.'s Minister of the reduction of duty and of the regulation which has been made, that he may acquaint the Foreign Merchants of the change.

A necessary despatch to

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K.C.B.
etc., etc., etc.

Tung-chih, 6th year, 10th Moon.
December 29th, 1867.

SECURITY CHOPS

THE following Despatch upon the subject of Security Chops has been addressed by the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce to H. M.'s Consul.

No. 209

SHANGHAI, *3rd April*, 1868.

SIR,—On behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, I beg to address you with reference to the Notification concerning Chinese Security Chops, published by you under instruction, on the 19th January last, and I have to request that the views of this Chamber upon this important subject may be transmitted to H. E. Sir Rutherford Alcock.

The Chamber would have addressed you earlier on the subject, but they have been anxious, in a matter of so much interest, to obtain the general opinion of Foreign merchants, and to investigate accurately the assertion that Chinese do not consider Security Chops binding.

The mercantile community of Shanghai cannot but consider that Mr. Medhurst, H. B. M.'s Consul at Hankow, committed a serious error in the first issue of the Notification, and they have seen the subsequent publicity given to it under the sanction of H. B. M.'s Minister, with grave apprehension as to its bearing on their interests.

The system of guarantee of which these Security Chops are one development is so interwoven with the whole Chinese mode of conducting business, that if a doubt be thrown on the validity of such documents the greatest inconvenience may arise in almost every mercantile transaction, and a blow be at once struck at the trading relations between Foreigners and Natives of this country.

At the present time a large number, if indeed it may not fairly be said the whole, of the Foreign mercantile firms are dependent in a great measure for the conduct of their business upon compradores—native cash keepers—of whose integrity the only guarantee possessed is in the nature of Security Chops, and if the Chinese be once allowed to believe that these documents will be loosely interpreted or will be an insufficient basis for a claim against them, it is needless to point out that the very foundation upon which Foreign mercantile establishments rest will be grievously shaken.

The experience of the members of this Chamber leads them to a very different conclusion with regard to the manner in which the Chinese look upon these documents to that set forth in the Natification. It would here be difficult to mention instances where Security Chops of all kinds have not been recognized by Natives as valid and binding and claims in respect of them have not been paid, the fact being that whenever a Security Chop has been properly drawn up it has been considered to have as much force as any other mercantile contract entered into by Foreigners and Natives, and the Chamber would point out that even if Consul Medhurst's dispatch was applicable to Hankow, it has no reference to the state of things here or in Canton—and that it is unfortunate that H. M.'s Minister should have been misinformed to the extent of generalizing on an apparently local difficulty.

But even by the showing of Mr. Medhurst's Notification it would appear that the difficulty in regard to Security Chops is not that they are useless, but that the Chinese Authorities are unwilling to enforce the contract where Foreigners are concerned.

The "ill success" against Chinese Securities evidently arises from this cause alone —for the very fact alluded to by Mr. Medhurst of surety being paid to guarantee another person is utterly against the idea that he is not to be liable, especially when taken with the further remark—that the Chinese will not allow of a security being pressed "until the ability of the principal to make good all defalcations is despaired of."

Hence it follows that that the proved inability of a principal to pay makes the surety liable and the Chamber deem that this point it is that Foreignments should insist on the guarantee being carried out—rather than by such a Notification as that under consideration, allow the Chinese authorities to suppose they can permit Foreigners to be defrauded of their just rights.

As an evidence that the authorities here recognise the validity of security chops the Chamber append the case of Bradwell, Bloor and Co., v. Tien lai Tung in the Mixed Court, as reported in the *Supreme Court and Consular Gazette* of 18th January last, and in which the defendant pays into Court at once the larger portion of the sum claimed, only refusing the balance on a a special and technical plea.

The Chamber also append a letter which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* of 22nd Jany., from the Rev. Mr. Yates, a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the Chinese language, and business Customs, and who holds that security chops are regarded by them as completely binding.

It appears to the Chamber so essential to the conduct of all business that the validity of formal documents such as security chops should be unquestionable, that they cannot but believe that the same rules as to construing a document apply in China as in every other country—that the most simple and literal construction be taken as its meaning, and that the meaning being decided in this manner, the validity of the Bond must be held unimpeachable.

The Chamber venture with very great diffidence to point out any particular effect of a Notification issued by Sir R. Alcock, as they are fully assured that before publication every result likely to ensue is carefully weighed and considered by Her Majesty's Minister; but they would respectfully suggest that there is sufficient in the Notification issued, although it is only in a form of a warning to the merchants, to induce the Chinese to consider that the British authorities will be indisposed in future to support any claims in respect of security chops, an effect which the Chamber understands has been produced upon the Taotai of Shanghai, who has at least attempted if he has not finally succeeded in evading giving a reply to an enquiry from the Consul General for the United States as to whether he considered such documents valid or not.

The Chamber need not say they are fully aware that no other motive than a just concern for their interests has influence with His Excellency in warning them of a danger which he apprehended—but they would with deference suggest that in free countries it is generally left to the judgment of commercial men to decide upon what mode of trade is desirable or the contrary, and that this principle has always been scrupulously respected by the British Government. They cannot but regret therefore that the exigencies of Chinese jurisprudence should render so unusual a step needful, though, on the other hand, it is a subject for congratulation that at least in Shanghai the validity of security chops has not yet been called in question, and will likely not be, so long as H. B. M.'s Consul insists with the Chinese authorities that a solemn contract must be fulfilled; and it is in the earnest hope that H. M.'s Minister will in all cases so instruct the Consuls that this Chamber has thus addressed you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. J. BRYANS.
Vice Chairman.

CHAS. A. WINCHESTER, Esq.,
H B. M.'s Consul, Shanghai.

Law Reports.

H. B. M.'s SUPREME COURT.

April 24th, 1868.

Before Sir EDMUND HORNBY, *Chief Judge.*

OKOOLOOF, TOKMAKOFF & Co., AND OBERIN IVANOFF & Co. *v.* JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Judgment.

I am asked in this case to grant a new trial, on the ground that the learned Judge who presided at it, failed to draw the attention of the Jury with sufficient clearness to two points taken by the Counsel for the defendants, and that the Jury arrived at their verdict against the evidence offered.

The two points alluded to were these; whether the proximate cause of damage arose out of perils of the sea, or whether the master was guilty of negligence. Now I am of opinion that the learned Judge did substantially, in summing up the case to the Jury, draw their attention to the only two questions involved in the case. Substantially he told them that, if they were of opinion the Captain exercised a reasonable and proper discretion in stowing the cargo where he did stow it, namely on the main deck and over the coal bunkers, and that the shifting of the cargo and the damage done the deck itself was caused by the straining of the ship in consequence of the bad weather she encountered, the owners were not responsible for the damage done, because the *proxima causa* would naturally fall under the denomination of a peril of the sea—but that if, on the other hand, they were of opinion that the damage was immediately caused by the improper or negligent mode in which the cargo was stowed, then notwithstanding the bad weather, the owners would be liable.

I confess I do not see what other points, or in what other or more emphatic language, they could have been brought under the notice of the Jury. Perhaps a longer or more minute explanation or analysis of the various cases in the books bearing on these points, might have had the effect of confusing the Jury by diverting their minds, from the real question which it was their province to decide; and it is impossible not to conclude that they took these questions into their consideration, and decided that the damage done to the teas was immediately caused by the improper and negligent stowing of the cargo.

I am by no means certain that, on the evidence offered, I should have come to the same conclusion as the Jury. I think it was clearly proved that ship was an unusually strong one; that in ordinary weather and making every allowance for the leaky nature of the oil, no damage would have been sustained by the teas, as the scuppers were quite sufficient to have carried it off in any case, and the deck more than sufficiently tight and sound, to have prevented the oil from reaching the lower deck. I should have been inclined to bear in mind that the ship was a general ship, not one specifically devoted to the carrying of teas or any other very sensitive cargo, and that the shippers had full notice of this, for they were themselves the shippers of the tea as well as of the oil. Indeed, unless the Captain had shifted the whole of the teas which he had unquestionably placed in the safest part of the ship, he could not have placed the oil in a better position or in one in which the risk of its communicating with the teas would be less. I should then have considered the nature of the weather which the ship encountered, and having been satisfied of the unusual strength of the ship and of its decks, I could not reasonably have come to any other conclusion than that the weather was unusually severe, and set at nought the ordinary precautions and skill which a captain is undeniably bound in law to take and show in the stowage of cargo. But although this might have been the view which I should have been inclined to take had the case been submitted to me alone, I think I should be wrongfully interfering with the province of the Jury if, in a case like the present, where they were the judges of of whether damage done was caused by the perils of the sea or by negligent stowage, simply because I happen to differ with their application of the evidence, I were to decide that their verdict was against evidence, and wrong. Judges must be satisfied that the verdict is wrong before they can take upon themselves to disturb it. *Belcher* v. *Prittie* 10 Bing 414.421. Because as observed by Tindal, C. J., "where a case involves not a matter of law, but that which is purely a question of opinion on facts, and those facts have been submitted to those whom the law has constituted the *Judices facti*, we are not at liberty to take away from the party the

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right which he has acquired from the mouth of the Jury, though we may entertain some degree of doubt whether they have come to a right conclusion. Before we send the party down again to another trial we ought to perceive, if not with moral certainty, at least with a degree of clearness approaching to it that the Jury have done wrong." The question here was for the Jury, and they have pronounced an opinion upon it, and it is not for a Judge then to interfere.

On this application I am simply asked to say—First, whether I am of opinion that the learned Judge who tried the case placed the only two questions arising in it before the Jury, and whether their verdict was so palpably contrary to the evidence upon which alone it ought to have been passed, as to justify me in ordering a new trial. I think the two points were sufficiently brought under their notice by the Judge, and that their verdict was founded upon a conviction that the damage done was caused by negligent and improper stowing, and not by any peril of the sea—consequently the verdict must stand for the Plaintiffs and this rule must be refused.

April 27th.

Before SIR EDMUND HORNBY, *Chief Judge*.

CREDITORS' ASSIGNEES OF THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF MACKELLAR & CO. *v.* THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Claim of Tls. 57,372.37, on accounts stated.

Judgment.

This is an Action by the Assignees of Mackellar and Co to recover back several sums of money, paid to the defendants, as it is alleged, by way of fraudulent preference. Mackellar and Co. became bankrupt on the 28th day of June, 1867. Before the bankruptcy, the bankrupts had considerable financial relations with the Chartered Bank—(the defendants in the action) and it appears to have been arranged in anticipation of the then approaching tea season that they should do their financial business through the bank. It is in evidence and it may be taken as fact that as far back as the month of January 1867, Mackellar and Co. were in very embarrassed circumstances, but it does not distinctly appear that the defendants were, at any rate up to the month of June of the same year, aware of this fact; but it is clear that in June the affairs of the bankrupts had become hopeless. On the 28th of June the bankrupts filed their petition in the Provincial Court Hankow, and were duly adjudicated Bankrupts on the 1st July.

The course of business between the Defendant and the Bankrupts appears to have been something of this kind. When the Bankrupts purchased produce at Hankow they drew against it on their correspondents at Shanghai and elsewhere and handed to the Bank, who bought their Drafts, the shipping documents for them to hold until acceptance and payment by their constituents of the Bills so sold. The produce of these Bills was placed to the credit of the account of the bankrupts in the books of the bank. It appears also, that the bankrupts' constituents at Shanghai and elsewhere were in the habit of consigning goods to the bankrupts at Hankow, drawing and sending through the bank bills in respect of them for their acceptance; the bank holding letters of hypothecation,—the goods thus standing, as regards the parties sending them, as security for acceptance and payment of the bills drawn upon the bankrupts. It appears also in evidence that the bank was not in the habit of taking the goods so consigned and so hypothecated into their own possession but allowed Messrs. Mackellar and Co. to keep them in their own godowns, the bankrupts giving the bank simply godown orders in respect of them. This was done it appears, with the object partly to facilitate their sale or disposal by the merchant and partly to save godown rent. It is quite clear to my mind that the Bankrupts had authority to dispose of these goods without consultation with the Bank, and that when they had disposed of the goods they simply informed the Bank of having done so, probably in some cases telling them the quantities disposed of and the prices obtained. The monies received from the goods do not, however, appear to have been paid into any specific account, or in respect of any specific goods, but were generally paid into their account by the Bankrupts and by the bank placed to their general credit. No separate account sales of the goods were rendered nor was any specific appropriation of the monies realised made to meet the bills accepted by the bankrupts. That is, as the money or native bankers orders were paid in they were placed to the general credit of the bankrupts account, and it was competent to the latter to have drawn cheques against that account to the fullest extent, and when the bills became due they were paid by the bankrupts' cheques on this account.

In the course of the case the defendants sought to set up a contract or agreement between the bankrupts and bank, that the former should sell the goods on account of the latter, on the terms of handing over the proceeds to meet the bills that were then running. I am of opinion that the evidence does not support or prove the existence of any such contract. The Bank appear to me to have given authority to the bankrupts to dispose of the goods so hypothecated to the bank by third parties, according to the discretion of the bankrupt that they never required the bankrupts to account for the produce of any sales that were made, still less did they appropriate any monies paid in by the bankrupts to the payment of the bills accepted by them; but on the contrary left, not only the disposition of the goods to the bankrupts, but also the monies realized by the sale of them, merely expecting that the bills when due would be paid I mention this now, in order to relieve my mind from the necessity of considering an argument very strongly urged by the Counsel for the Bank that the payments to which I shall presently allude, and which form the subject matter of this action, were made in pursuance of prior contract. No doubt the Bank had a perfect right to stipulate for securities against advances made to the Bankrupts, and if they had done so—if the evidence had satisfied me that these goods were deposited with the Bank by the Bankrupts to answer for the bills, I might perhaps have been of opinion they were only receiving payment according to the contract under which the advances were made—in which case, I might have felt myself bound to uphold them as against the assignees. The evidence, however, to my mind conclusively shews that there was no such agreement or contract. It does not, therefore, fall under that class of cases decided on the principle laid down in *Toovey* v *Milne*, 2 B. and Ald. 683. to the effect that as equity would enforce the specific application of a fund specifically appropriated to a particular purpose by virtue of a prior contract, the money would not pass to the assignees; or under the principle that a payment cannot be considered as voluntary if it is the subject of a special contract made before the money was lent. But it appears to me on the contrary, that the goods, whether hypothecated or not by the consignors, were left by the Bank in the full order and disposition of Bankrupts for the simple purpose of sale, and not with any understanding that the proceeds were to be specifically accounted for, or specifically applied. The whole course of business with the Bank—the passing of all monies, no matter where, when, or from what source received, to the general credit of the Bankrupts by the Bank, without any attempt at appropriation of them, satisfies me that the Bank—(if even there was any agreement to be implied from the custom of the trade—of which there was no evidence—to consider them, as against the Bankrupts, still under hypothecation to the Bank)—had authorised them to dispose of the goods and to do what they pleased with the money realized by their sale. Otherwise it is difficult to understand why account sales were not duly rendered, and why some special account was not kept by the Bank into which the proceeds of such goods should be specially paid. On the contrary, all monies received from the Bankrupts were paid into their ordinary drawing account, against which they had full power to draw and which on the 20th June they had overdrawn to the extent of Tls. 30,000.

It is true two documents were produced shewing that Mackellar & Co. did sometimes, when applying for a return of the godown orders, state certain goods had been disposed of, and it is worthy of remark that no document refering to these particular goods to which the items of payment referred were produced, and as regards the application for the godown orders, it appears to me that they were given more as matter of form than anything else, and that in the majority of instances the sale and delivery of the goods was effected without reference to them.

The course of dealing being then such as I have described it, it appears that on the 20th June the Bankrupts received a letter from Mr. Macreath informing them that their account was overdrawn, and it further appears that between that date and the 24th, the Bankrupts sent in cash and bills to the amount of Tls. 160,000, and on 22nd there was standing to their credit a balance in the Bank of Tls. 51,850. The account alluded to by Mr. Macreath in his letter of 20th June, appears to have been overdrawn to the extent of Tls. 30,000, and this is the first item in the particulars of demand which the Plaintiffs claim as having been improperly repaid to the Defendants. I do not find however that this specific sum was repaid, except in so far as the large sums paid in converted the debit balance into a credit balance, and in this way only was the debt due on the 20th June paid. It is also in evidence that the bankrupts within a short time after drew several cheques against their credit balance and so materially reduced it. The remaining five items in the particulars of demand were payments made by specific cheques drawn by the bankrupts on the 27th June—the day preceding the filing their petition in the Bankrupt Court,—for the purpose of paying their acceptances on bills due on the 27th and 29th of June and on 6th, 13th and 16th of July respectively. Such appears, as accurately as I can state it upon the evidence before me, to be the outline of the case presented.

I am now asked by the plaintiffs to declare that these payments were made voluntarily in contemplation of bankruptcy, with a view of giving the bank a preference over other creditors, and that such payments were calculated and intended to defeat the Bankrupt laws. On the other hand the defendants contend the payments were made in the ordinary course of business—on pressure from a creditor entitled to be paid—that the bankrupts' motive was not solely to give a preference to such creditor, but that other motives intervened, they feeling themselves bound to pay the Bank the bank having deposited the goods with them on the faith of the proceeds of their sale being paid over to them. I confess I approach the question of what constitutes a fraudulent preference by a bankrupt with a sense of the difficulty of eliminating from the mass of cases on the subject any clear or general principle. I have read the cases through carefully, but, probably from some intellectual inability on my part to grasp the full and true meaning of the decisions, have still but a very confused notion on the subject.

The case in which the principle which should guide decisions in cases of this kind seems to me most clearly laid down, is that of *Bills and another* v. *Smith and another*, reported in 34 L. H. 2 B. 65, and it is from the conclusions I have drawn from the judgment of Chief Justice Cockburn in that case that I am enabled now to decide the present. It appears to be clear that the question of whether a payment made to a party, knowing the probability of his becoming bankrupt, and in order to prefer a a particular creditor, is or is not a fraudulent payment, is one of fact for a jury, and equally so is the intention with which a trader hands over a portion of his assets to a creditor. In this case I sit as judge and jury to declare and apply the law as well as to decide on the facts. I have therefore to inquire, first, whether the payment was voluntary or under such circumstances as to rebut the apparent spontaneousness of the act; second, whether it was made with or without any pressure of the creditor, and if made with pressure, whether that pressure operated, and to what extent, on the mind of the bankrupt; and third, whether when made, the debtor knew he must be a bankrupt, and so made it in contemplation of bankruptcy, and with intention to defeat the law and to prevent the due distribution of his assets. The first question is one of intent, and this must be judged from all the surrounding circumstances in the case. I may at once express the same opinion that I expressed in the former case between the same parties, to the effect that I have no doubt at all that whatever the bankrupt did subsequent to the 22nd June, he did knowing that he must become a bankrupt, and having bankruptcy immediately in his contemplation. Here is a merchant (Mr. Gordon, one of the bankrupts, being the only partner in Hankow) who, judging from the books of the firm, was in seriously embarrassed circumstances in the early part of the year 1867, who was informed as late as the 11th of June by his correspondents, Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co., that the teas which he had bought but not paid for, were selling at a loss on cost price—who was also being pressed by the Chinese dealers for payment—and who had on the 13th June actually written to a creditor to the effect that unless the firm could be relieved from the responsibility of paying a sum of Tls. 10,000 due on the 3rd July that it had no alternative but to go through the Court. To this letter on the 21st of June Mr. Gordon had received an answer, stating, "that there was no alternative but to bring matters to an issue whatever the consequences might be." On the 25th June Mr. Gordon wrote to the Insurance office of which his firm was the agent, "that he feared he had no alternative but to arrange with his creditors." So far then, as regards the five last items mentioned in the particulars of demand it is difficult to see what other motive Mr. Gordon could have had in making the payments he did make on the 27th of June, the day before the bankruptcy, than to favor the bank and save it from loss. He himself distinctly says that he made the payments voluntarily. Then as regards the pressure on him, there is little or no evidence of it, and certainly none in the sense in which I understand that word to be used in the cases in the books. The defendants had not assumed any hostile attitude, the letter of the 20th of June was merely an expression of dissatisfaction that the account was overdrawn, and a request that it should be squared. And as regards the five payments made in respect of the bills, on the evidence before me there is not even a request for payment. It is true that additional margin is asked for on bills to the amount of 15 per cent, but even this letter, which cannot be interpreted as a threat or even a demand for payment, is explained by a private letter of the same date. It was only written apparently that it might be answered by the bankrupt Gordon in a sense, it is to be supposed, that would be satisfactory to Mr. Macreath's principals. But even if there had been pressure, it would only have been material if it rebutted the presumption of an intention on the part of the bankrupt to act in fraud of the law. The evidence, however, on this point satisfies my mind that there was a desire on the part of the bankrupt to prefer the bank to his other creditors. I see no circumstances which explain or give any other character to the payments made on the 27th June. As regards the alleged payment of Tls. 30,000 immediately after the letter of the 20th of June, the circumstances are different, and I think, on the authority of the cases, that I must hold there is sufficient evidence from which a jury would conclude that the conversion of the debit balance of Tls. 30,000 into a large credit balance was an ordinary business operation, not of the character of a distinct or special payment of a specified sum, made with the view of preferring a particular creditor or defeating the operation of the Bankrupt law, but partaking rather of the character of payments made to the general credit of a merchant's account in the course of business; which, coupled with the fact that the bankrupt himself afterwards drew on this account, rebuts the presumption that his principal or sole motive was in this instance to favor the bank. I find therefore as regards this item that it was made by the bankrupt *bonâ fide* and without an intention of giving an undue preference to the defendants, and that it must be consequently upheld.

To return again to the five items for which a verdict must be entered for the plaintiffs, it is to be remarked that the amount paid in by the bankrupts is the exact amount of the bills when due; but by the terms of the letter of hypothecation given by the consignors, it is agreed that if payment of the bills is offered before they are due, discount at 10 per cent shall be allowed by the bank. This was not done, but I merely mention it as shewing the haste with which the payments were made and accepted. As regards the private note of Mr. Macreath relative to ante-dating a cheque, that gentleman has explained it to my satisfaction, and I am certain that nothing wrong or even unbusiness like can be attributed to him in the matter. In accepting all the payments to which but for the law he was entitled, he has done all he could to save the bank from loss, and no blame can be attributed to him, but the verdict must stand for the Plaintiffs for the amounts paid to the bank on the 27th of June. The question of costs I will consider.

Correspondence.

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK'S DESPATCH.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—Your paper of this date contains a Despatch from Sir Rutherford Alcock on the subject of the revision of the Treaty. In that despatch Sir Rutherford accuses one of the large Mercantile firms of having attempted in July 1866, to defraud the Imperial Government of China by passing a chop of Tea as Tea dust, and the Imperial communication from Prince Kung which accompanies the despatch foists that accusation upon our firm.

Any person, who has read Sir Rutherford's censure on us, will naturally conclude that His Excellency would not have passed such sentence without at least having afforded us a hearing. Yet such opportunity has not been given us, and a perusal of Sir Rutherford's despatch in the public prints is the first intimation to us that what we maintain to be an unfair demand for duty on the part of the Customs Authorities has been contorted into an attempt on our part to defraud the revenue. "Audi alteram partem" is a maxim of justice which ought not to be waived

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even in favor of Imperial communications. We have no desire, however, in this letter to enter into comments, but merely to publish a statement of the facts of the case.

The merchandise which is described in Sir Rutherford Alcock's despatch as a chop of Tea, and in Prince Kung's communication as 591 Loads of Tea, was not ours, but the property of a Chinese constituent. It formed a portion of 1232 baskets weighing Pls 887, shipped per *Hirado* at Hankow on 2nd May 1866. It was not "dust" in the literal sense of the word, nor yet was it Tea 茶葉 (Cha' ép) as enumerated in the Tariff. It was, however, described to the Customs authorities at Hankow by its true denomination in Chinese (the character for which we have not at our command at present). Its value in July 1866 was Tls. 4 per picul (or considerably less than the value of Tea dust), and the market to which our Chinese constituent was desirous of shipping it was Tientsin. This however he was unwilling to do if compelled to pay export duty at the rate charged on Tea—viz., Tls. 2.5 per picul; and consequently this particular merchandise, of which the so called Tea dust or spurious Tea formed a portion, became the subject of special negociation between our Agent and the Foreign Commissioner of Customs at Hankow. About that time Mr. Giquel, the Commissioner, was exerting himself to obtain a remission of duty on Tea dust and Tea of inferior or spurious quality, and when our agent first applied for permission to ship off the produce in question, he was told by Mr. Giquel to await a further development of his negociations with the higher authorities. During this interval Mr. Giquel was supplied with a sample of this particular article, and he was informed in writing by Mr. Ringer, of the firm of Messrs. Drysdale Ringer and Co., of Hankow, that it was "prepared Tea refuse, not all Tea but containing nearly two thirds of other kind of leaf, "and that it was" of much less value than Brick Tea for which the Tariff is 6 mace per pecul. To a subsequent application to the Commissioner of Customs to ship off our constituent's merchandize, (of which the parcel described by Mr. Ringer as above formed a portion) our agent received the following written reply: "You can send your application for the Tea dust; the duty instead of being Tls. 2.5 per picul, will be Tls. 1.25." This occurred on the 2nd May 1866. All negociations between Mr. Giquel and our agent had had reference to this particular kind of spurious Tea or so-called Tea dust only, and no question can therefore arise as to the identity of the parcel. Acting upon the authority of the Commissioner, application was made by our agent to ship off 1,232 packages, in the English application called Tea Dust; in the Chinese document by its special character. The permit was granted and the packages shipped at Hankow, under the surveillance of a Foreign tide-waiter who inspected their contents, took a muster of the same to the Custom House and reported the shipment at that office as "Tea Leaf." Duty was paid by our agent at Hankow at the rate of Tl. 1.2.5 or half the rate chargeable on Tea. The shipment was brought down per steamer *Hirado* to Shanghai and that portion which is specially the subject of this letter was shipped per *La Vierge* to Tientsin.

On arrival at Tientsin the coast trade was leviable and our agent demanded the right of passing the shipment at half the rate due on Tea, or mace 6.2.5. The Customs authorities however hesitated, but they accepted a cash payment at such reduced rate and demanded a Bond from our agent for an equal amount, pending reference to the Imperial Commissioner. H. E. Chung How. Mr. Mongan, H. M.'s Consul exerted his influence in favor of our view of the case, but the Commissioner Chung How decided that the matter required further reference to Pekin. This reference met with the usual result. On the 12th July Mr. Mongan addressed the following letter to our agent.

Sir,—"I am requested by his H. E. Chung How to inform you that the Foreign Board at Peking have decided that the Tea imported by you ex *La Vierge* must pay the full half duty of Tls. 1.25. The Superintendent of Customs at Hankow will have to make good out of his own pocket Tls. 1.25 per picul on this same Tea on account of undercharge Export Duty at that port."

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. Mongan.

It was after this decision in Peking that we were called upon to make good in Hankow, the difference between the half duty paid on exportation in May and Tls. 2.5 per picul leviable on Tea. This we persistently refused to do, except under compulsion through the proper channel, as such payment on our part might have been construed as a tacit admission of error in our dealings with the Customs authorities. It was competent for the Commissioner of Customs to prefer his claim through Her Majesty's Consul, but he did not do so and the additional duty, subsequently demanded, to this day remains unpaid. We may here mention that for our own satisfaction and that of Mr. Giquel, we obtained in August 1866, from Tientsin under British Consular seal, a muster of our shipment per *La Vierge*. It was forwarded to Hankow and there exhibited to H. B. M. Consul and to Mr. Giquel who admitted it to be the same as that which we had applied for leave to export at the reduced rate of duty.

A perusal of the above facts will, we trust, set us right in the opinion of the public as regards the fraudulent intention laid to our charge in the Imperial communication and adopted by Sir Rutherford Alcock. So far from any concealment on the part of our agent at Hankow having been practised it will be seen how investigation was courted and how the disapproval of the action of the customs authorities at Hankow by the board at Pekin, has been construed into an attempted fraud on the revenue by us.

We purpose taking the earliest opportunity of laying our case before Sir Rutherford, but meanwhile we are compelled in justice to ourselves, to beg of you to insert this letter in your paper.

We are, Sir, your obedt. servts.,

Dent & Co.

Shanghai, 27th April, 1868.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June, 1867 to 26th April, 1868.

	S'ton & M'sllcs.
Adamson, W. R., and Co.	1,268
Barnet, Geo, and Co.	1,234
Birley, Worthington and Co.	343
Borneo Company, (Limited)	...
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	351
Bovet, Brothers and Co.	669
Bower, Hanbury, and Co.	4,073
Bradwell, Bloor and Co.	...
Brand, Monro and Co.	3,?36
Carter and Co.	2,234
Chapman, King and Co.	418
Coutts and Co.	43
Cumine and Co.	483
Dow and Co.	670
Gamwell, F. R.	865
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	1,330
Gilman and Co.	1,611
Glover and Co.	86
Gutschow and Co.	329
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	581
Hogg, Brothers,	1,165
Holdsworth, E.	10
Holliday, Wise and Co.	101
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	2,009
Jarvie, John, and Co.	721
Meynard and Co.	123
Milsom and Tod,	1,322
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	35
Olyphant and Co.	...
Overweg and Co.	751
Petrocochino and Co.	497
Pustau, Wm. and Co.	748
Primrose and Co.	900
Reiss and Co.	641
Reme and Co.	83
Rothwell, Love and Co.	10
Russell and Co.	1,723
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.	1,075
Scheibler Matthai and Co.	1,300
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	674
Siemssen and Co.	474
Skeggs and Co.	1,707
Smith, J. M., and Co.	89
Textor and Co.	1,840
Theric and Co.	70
Thorne, Brothers and Co.	382
Trautmann and Co.	160
Turner and Co.	145
Wilkinson, Alfred, and Co.	449
White, F. G.	122
Miscellaneous	4,393
Total Bales	53,247

PARROTS.

(Spectator.)

Parrots certainly have a humour of their own—a humour which consists in their delicate appreciation of the contrasts of manner and voice and expression. A parrot will practise all sorts of intonations, and get up a perfect drama of different voices for its various phrases, and this without any experience at all of many of them, *in reference, at least, of those phrases.* And it will recombine its phrases freely with an almost intuitive sense of relative aptness. Thus a parrot taught separately to say "Welcome home, master," and "Darling bird," will vary it of its own accord by saying "Welcome home, darling," now in a gruff, coarse voice, as if a collier with his bronchial tubes full of coal-dust were welcoming home his sweetheart, and now in a mincing sentimental voice, as if of drawing-room flattery. But she will never say "Welcome home, bird;" and this is, we imagine, because she has caught the affinity of tone in the sentimental ring of the phrases "Welcome home," and "darling," but catches no such affinity between the former phrases and the mere common noun "bird," which, when it follows "darling," is lost in the sentimental force of the adjective. Yet though the parrot catches so distinctly the affinity in tone between different phrases as to recombine those which are uttered in the same accent, she is acute enough to know that the same expression may run through all sorts of voices, from the gruffest to the sweetest, and accordingly she will practise the same addresses to herself, running through all possible keys, but keeping the expression in all. The note of contempt in "Polly, you're a fool!" will be given in every sort of accent, from the silveriest whisper of a wicked Lady Audley, to the coarse vituperation of a groom in a rage. And the parrot has not only this sense of the mutual adapation of tones of the same kind to each other, but as keen a sense of contrast. There is nothing commoner than for a parrot which hears a grave voice beginning to read prayers to burst into a whoop of "Polly put the kettle on," or a low, clear, seductive "Kiss me, Polly," or a cheery coachman's hoarse "Good morning,"—coming apparently from the very bottom of the waistcoat,—anything almost that is utterly and ludicrously at variance with the tone she hears. Yet none of these things imply any real mastery of the meaning of words, only of the tones. Most parrots will combine these phrases into quite unmeaning new ones, though always choosing those which are spoken in the same tone to connect together. Instead of saying "Polly put the kettle on," she will occasionally say "Polly put Polly," and we have serious doubts whether most parrots really know the denotation of any word except "Polly," which almost all know to refer to that centre of the universe, their own particular ego. And yet the bird has mind enough for something almost resembling legal figments. Though it will squawk loudly on the appearance of food which it desires, we know birds that will never do so without inventing a pretence for the horrible torture which they are perfectly aware that their squawk inflicts on the human ear, other than the desire to be fed. The bird to which we now refer, though it scarcely ever, if ever, squawks except when it wants to be fed, has the craft to invent an apparently purely personal reason for this most dissonant of terrestrial screams. It gets one foot in the swing and another on the bars of its cage, and affects an embarrassment how to remove either with safety to itself, shrieking dramatically as a mode of expressing fear and terror. We believe the truth to be that these shrieks were at first the result of genuine alarm, when it was still inexperienced in the management of its swing; but that this inexperienced having long since entirely ceased, the only embarrassment is effected by the bird whenever it wants an excuse for drawing attention to its own wants. It may possibly be that it has so indissolubly associated an embarrassing situation in the swing with this hoarse scream, and the hoarse scream with receiving conciliatory attentions, that it goes through the whole series of phenomena afresh without power to separate them whenever the need of strikes it—just as Charles Lamb's imaginary Chinese burnt down their houses to obtain roast pork, because they were unable to separate in imagination the phenomenon which first introduced them to roast pork from that delightful experience itself. As James Mill would have said, "the idea of the feel" of the conflagration was so indissolubly associated with "the idea of the feel" of the pork crackling, that they involuntarily went through the process of producing the one idea in order to get the other, just as they would have gone through "the idea of the feel" of pulling away at a pump-handle in order to get at "the idea of the feel" of the water. And so it is possible that Polly has never separated "the idea of the feel" of the squawk from the idea of the feel of an embarrassing position in her swing, sufficiently to be able to squawk for food without first entangling herself between the swing and the bars of her cage. But we incline to a deeper hypothesis. We think she is conscious that the squawk would be severely punished if it were thought to be voluntary; but will be not only forgiven, but the distress it suggests alleviated by welcome gifts of potato, if supposed to arise from gymnastic difficulties of a serious order. And if this be so, this is surely craft of a high order, which increases one's difficulty in understanding why the bird does not do more than she does in understanding the language she speaks so glibly.

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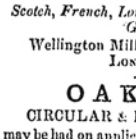

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	TOTAL GREEN.
Total as last Report			302,613.14	359.06	199.77	303,181.87	5,226.60	329.20	30,199.81	7,099.56	1,821.57	10,675.37	21,244.94	77,027.72
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	302,613.14	359.06	199.77	303,181.87	5,226.60	329.20	30,199.81	7,099.56	1,821.57	10,675.37	21,244.94	77,027.72

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	TOTAL GREEN.
Total as last Report			..	..	..	..	570.85	41,892.08	6,785.99	483.66	3,579.50	8,748.17	11,337.39	73,229.64
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	570.85	41,892.08	6,785.99	483.66	3,579.50	8,748.17	11,337.39	73,229.64

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	TOTAL GREEN.
Total as last Report			6,093.96	..	44,474.14	50,568.07	..	125.63	2,333.76	407.51	357.20	..	123.75	3,267.81
Eri King	April 28	Hongkong	..	..	624.06	624.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shanse	" 30	Tientsin	..	..	734.90	734.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	6,093.96	..	45,833.10	51,927.03	..	125.63	2,333.76	407.51	357.20	..	123.75	3,267.81

SILK.

	To GREAT BRITAIN.	To MARSEILLES.	To AMERICA.	To HONGKONG & COAST PORTS.	TOTAL CHINA.	JAPAN TRANSHIPPED.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	29442	8870	367	547	39229	8817	48047
	190	27	..	14	231	115	346
Total	29632	8897	367	561	39460	8932	48393

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	HONGKONG. Export	HONGKONG. Re-export.	HONGKONG. Tran-shipped.	COAST PORTS. Export.	COAST PORTS. Re-export.	COAST PORTS. Tran-shipped.	JAPAN. Export.	JAPAN. Re-export.	JAPAN. Tran-shipped.	TOTAL. Piculs.
Total as last Report		293.90	..	290.00	12,154.17	..	..	5,240.25	..	..	18,116.72
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		293.90	..	290.00	12,154.17	..	..	5,240.25	..	..	18,116.72

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 25TH, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	MALWA. Chests.	MALWA. Weight.	PATNA. Chests.	PATNA. Weight.	BENARES. Chests.	BENARES. Weight.	PERSIAN. Chests.	PERSIAN. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	1065½	1065.50	20	24.00	5	6.00	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1065½	1065.50	20	24.00	5	6.00	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	22½	22.50	116	139.20	39	46.80	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chts.	Chinkiang. Wght.	Kiukiang. Chts.	Kiukiang. Wght.	Hankow. Chts.	Hankow. Wght.	Chefoo. Chts.	Chefoo. Wght.	Tientsin. Chts.	Tientsin. Wght.	Newchwang. Chts.	Newchwang. Wght.	Ningpo. Chts.	Ningpo. Wght.	Hongkong. Chts.	Hongkong. Wght.	TOTAL. Chts.	TOTAL. Wght.
Malwa	60	60.00	60	60.00	112	112.00	32	32.00	147	147.00	75	75.00	80½	80.50	..	..	566½	566.50
Patna	..	..	1	1.20	..	..	1	1.20	..	..	1	1.20	3	3.60	..	..	6	7.20
Benares	..	..	..	..	1	1.20	1	1.20	..	..	8	9.60	..	..	..	..	10	12.00
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.00	..	..	2	2.00
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	60	60.00	61	61.20	113	113.20	34	34.40	147	147.00	84	85.80	85½	86.10	..	..	584½	587.70

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SHANGHAI, MAY 4, 1868.

IMPORTS.

As we go to press the guns announce arrival of the French Mail of March 19th. Business has been almost entirely suspended owing to the usual Race week holidays.

In the action to which allusion was made in our last, the Assignees in the Estate of Mackellar & Co. obtained a verdict against the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China for Tls. 18,825.54 of the Tls. 57,372 37 sought to be recovered.

A Circular has been issued to H. B. M. Consuls by Sir Rutherford Alcock announcing a reduction of the duty on Tea dust. In the document Sir Rutherford makes the most serious charge against one of the large mercantile firms at Hankow, of attempting to defraud the Chinese revenue. Messrs. Dent & Co. in a clear and temperate letter, we think, fully rebut the charge and give such particulars as must draw some explanation from the Minister. The arrivals have been the *Woodbine* and *Corypheus* from Newcastle N. S. W., *George Avery*, *Tony* and *Robin Hood*, from Cardiff, coal laden.

From Tientsin the news to 29th April reports the presence of a large force of mounted rebels, trade suspended, this will we fear depress the Soft Goods market here.

SOFT GOODS.—The race holidays have somewhat interfered with business, and the firmness of holders, consequent on late London telegrams, has caused Chinese to hold off for a time. Hankow advices have gradually shown a falling off in the demand at that port, and there are again rebels in the Northern districts.

Grey Shirtings are quiet at the prices given below.

T-Cloths are in less favor for the moment, and White Shirtings do not maintain their former values. Fuller details will be given in our mail issue.

METALS.—Iron.—Without addition to Stocks—the market remains much the same.

Lead.—Sales of first brands at Tls. 6.50, inferior Chops Tls. 6.35.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—No change.

COAL.—We have three arrivals from Europe and two from Australia. Market quiet.

LAND AND HOUSES.—A Sale of Properties situate between the Nankin and Tientsin Roads, consisting of about 8 mow of Ground covered with Chinese Hongs, was held on the 30th ultimo. The Property was purchased for the Mortgagee at Tls. 14,000.

The Land Renters' Meeting is summoned for this day, when the Report of the Municipal Council for the year ending March 1868 will be presented.

SHARES.—We hear of no important transactions It is reported that the S. S. N. Company are likely to have a new opposition on the Yangtsze—the prime mover in the new Company being Mr. Vanderbilt.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

Tls. 75.6.0. equal Mex. $ 100.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Grey Shirtings—				
7 lbs.	℔ pc.	1.9.0 to		1.9.5
8.4 to 8.6 lbs.	„	2.2.5 „		2.3.0
9 to 9.12 lbs.	„	2.7.0 „		3.2.5
White Shirtings	„	..... „		.....
56 Reed	„	2.1.0 „		2.2.0
60 „	„	2.2.5 „		2.3.0
64 „	„	2.3.5 „		2.4.5
66 „	„	2.5.0 „		2.5.5
72 „	„	2.6.5 „		2.7.0
80 *a* 81 Reed	„	3.0.0 „		3.1.0
T-Cloths—				
6 lbs.	„	1.4.5 „		1.9.0
7 lbs.	„	1.8.0 „		2.1.5
8 to 8 4 lbs.	„	2.3.0 „		2.8.0
American Drills, 40 yds.	„	4.2.5 „		4.4.0
American Jeans, 30 yds.	„	3.7.0 „		.....
American Sheetings, 40 yds.	„	4.4.0 „		4.5.0
English Drills, 40 yds.	„	4.0.0 „		4.2.0
Dutch Drills 30 *a* 40 yds.	„	3.7.0 „		3.8.0
Handkerchiefs, Blue	℔ doz.	0.6.5 „		0.7.0
Brown	„	0.6.5 „		0.7.0
White Figured Shirtings	℔ pc.	2 3.0 „		2.3.5
Dyed,	„	..... „		
Brocades—				
White, 40 yds.	„	2.4.0 „		2.4.5
Dyed,	„	2.5.0 „		2.9.0
Damasks, Dyed, 40 yds.	„	4.5.0 „		5.1.0
Gentian Shirtings	„	2.7.0 „		2.8.0
Chintz—		T.m.c.		T.m.c
Assorted,	„	1.5.0 „		1.9.5
Blue	„	1.5.0 „		1.6.0
Brown	„	2.3.0 „		.....
Scarlet	„	„		
Turkey Reds, 24 yds.	„	2.2.5 „		2.5.0
Velvets—				
Black, 22 in.	℔ yd.	0.2.0 „		0.2.2
Blue, 22 in.	„	0.2.1 „		0.2.2
Velveteens—				
Black, 18 in.	„	0.1.6 „		0.1.6½
26 in.	„	0.2.4 „		0.2.5
Dimities, 12 yds. 41 in.	℔ pc.	1.8.0 „		2.2.0
Muslins, 12 yds. 42 in.	„	0.7.5 „		1.0.0
Camlets, English—				
S, 50 yds.	℔ p.	12.7.5 „		13.2.5
S S	„	12.5.0 „		13.0.0
S S S	„	10.5.0 „		11.0.0
Spanish Stripes	℔ yd.	0.6.0 „		0.7.5
Medium Broad and Habit Cloth	„	0.9.0 „		1.1.0
Long Ells—				
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	℔ pc.	6.2.5 „		6.4.5
„ C P H	„	6.4.0 „		6.4.5
Assorted, H H	„	6.5.0 „		6.6.0
„ C P H	„	„		
Lastings, 30 yds.	„	12.0.0 „		12.5.0
Crape Lastings, 30 yds.	„	8.0.0 „		8.5.0
Crape Lustres	„	4.5.0 „		4.8.0
Orleans—				
Figured, 30 yds.	℔ pc.	3.4.5 „		3.8.0
Plain, 30 yds.	„	3.4.0 „		3.7.5

Iron—				
Nail Rod	℔ pl.	2.6.0 „		.....
Hoop	„	2.4.0 „		2.5.0
Flat and Round	„	2.6.0 „		.....
Lead	℔ pl.	6.5.0 to		6.6.5
Tin Plates	℔ box	5.0.0 „		.....
Steel	℔ lub	4.0.0 „		4.5.0
Flints	℔ pl.	0.9.0 „		1.2.0
Window Glass	℔ box	2.0.0 „		4.5.0
Pepper—				
Black	℔ pl.	5.6.0 „		5.8.0
White	„	8.5.0 „		9.0.0
Betel Nut—				
Cochin China		3.0.0 „		3.3.0
Singapore		2.4.0 „		2.6.0
Rattans—				
Straits, common	„	2.2.0 „		2.4.0
Banjermassing	„	4.2.0 „		4.4.0
Sapan Wood—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	„	2.6.0 „		2.9.0
6 *a* 7 „ „	„	2.1.0 „		2.4.0
Sandal Wood—				
South Sea Island	„	3.3.0 „		3.5.0
Malabar	„	12.0.0 „		13.0.0
Mangrove Bark—				
Singapore and Penang	„	2.0.0 „		.....
Siam	„	..... „		.....
Tin—				
Straits	℔ pl.	19.0.0 to		19.5.0
Malacca	„	20.0.0 „		21.0.0
Rice—				
Arracan and Rangoon	„	..... „		.....
Siam, Cargo	„	1.0.0 „		1.2.0
good to finest white	„	..... „		.....
Saigon	„	..... „		.....
Bengal, com. to middling	„	1.20 „		.....
good to fine	„	1.50 „		.....
Chinese	„	1.2.0 „		1.5.0
Japan	„	1.3.0 „		.....
Sugar—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	„	2.0.0 „		2.3.0
Formosa	„	2.0.0 „		2.5.0
Brown, Hainan	„	3.0.0 „		3.1.0
Formosa & Amoy	„	3.1.0 „		3.5.0
Swatow	„	3.5.0 „		3.6.0
Canton	„	2.5.0 „		3.2.0
Manila	„	2.3.0 „		2.8.0
White, common to fair	„	4.1.0 „		4.5.0
medium	„	4.9.0 „		5.3.0
fine to finest	„	6.1.0 „		6.5.0
Coals—				
English	℔ ton	11.0.0 „		.....
American Anthracite	„	13.5.0 „		.....
Sydney	„	11.0.0 „		.....
Japan	„	6.7.5 „		7.5.0

OPIUM.—Malwa.—During the last ten or twelve days our market has been very quiet and rates, owing to the total absence of all demand at the outports (but more particularly Tientsin) have steadily declined. We now quote first quality Malwa at Tls. 505 per picul with scarcely any business doing. It is thought that prices will go even lower still that, in a day or two, this drug may be bought to 500 per picul.

Patna.—Demand for this kind continues on a most limited scale at lower rates; we now quote it to Tls. 475 per chest.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—There has been very little doing in this article, since last mail, the prices asked by dealers being fully 2s. over home rates, and that for very inferior qualities, the bulk of the purchases (about 80 bales) are composed of re-reeled Hainan and Tsatlee with two or three small parcels of Thrown. Prices for the former range from Tls. 560 *a* 580 and for the latter Tls. 470 *a* 490 per picul. The stock is about 200 *a* 300 bales. The reports of dealers from the interior with regard to the coming crop are all that could be desired, the price of Mulberry leaves is about the same as this time last year, and they already begin to talk of Tls 520 *a* 550 per picul, as the opening price for chop 3rd Tsatlee which, at our exchange of 6s 2d., is equal in London to 28s.=*a* 29s. 7d. It is sincerely to be hoped nobody will give anything like that price, especially with the prospect of a yield of 50,000 bales or more for the season. We should think with the present large stock at Home and the increased yield that Tls 450 *a* 470 per picul would be much nearer the price paid; although competition which is so much greater than last year will very likely run prices up to fully Tls. 500, but we really do not see the necessity for such a course, and we hope one and all will strive to avoid high prices at the opening of the season.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Last week having been the race week, no business whatever has been done. The only fact worthy of mark is the rise in the dollar market. Dollars are to-day, 75.60.

On London	Bank Rate, sight,	5s. 10d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight,	5s. 11¾d. *a* 6s. 0d.	
	Credits, „ „	6s. 0¼d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight,	6s. 0¼d. *a* 6s. 0¾d.	
On Paris—Credits, 6 months' sight Bank,		fcs. 7.62½	
Documentary, 6 months' sight,		fcs. 7.65	
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		Rs. 301 per 100 Taels.	
On Bombay— „ „ „		Rs. 300 „	
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		27½ per cent discount.	
„ Private, 15 days' sight,		27¾ *a* 28 „ „	

Bullion :—

Gold Bars.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 169 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

Bar Silver.—111.5 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

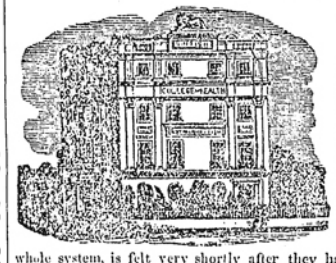
Mexican Dollars.—75.6.0.

Carolus Dollars.—75.8.0.

Copper Cash.—1,490 per Tael.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.



Forty Years' Use of these Medicines

(Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. Morison's system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken,—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all Medicine Vendors.

Agents in Shanghai,—Messrs. Llewellyn & Co.,—*Medical Hall.*

31de-68 1527 December 24th, 1867.

SILVER MEDAL.
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PEPSINE,

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, LOZENGES, & GLOBULES.

These preparations are prefect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion

in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

Introduced by Dr. Tilbury Fox, Dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE & CREOSOTE (Morson's.)
PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

*** See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, *and* 124, *Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.*

Orders to be made payable through Agents, or by English drafts.

Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

Agents,—*Shanghai*—J. Llewellyn & Co.

30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the

English, American, Russian, Prussian, Austrian,

and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS

AND

PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medals awarded, 1855, 1862 and 1867. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,

Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,

14, PALL MALL, LONDON,

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

17ma-69 2185 March 18th, 1868

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THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG AND BIRDSEYE TOBACCO,

TRADE MARK.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco, Virginia Birdseye Tobacco, Virginia Cut Cavendish Tobacco, Virginia Returns Tobacco, York River, Carolina Rose, Golden Gem, Havana Tobacco, Persian Tobacco, Latakia Tobacco, Oronoko Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco, Smoking Mixture, Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honeydew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manila Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTORY—HIGH STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.

17ma-69 2187 March 18th, 1868.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES' CHILDREN, and INFANTS, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

31de-68 1529 December 24th, 1867.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
ABERDEEN,

Supply the following ARTICLES of the first quality:—
Pickles, Sauces, Mushroom Ketchup Tart Fruits, Calf's-Foot Jelly, Raspbery Vinegar, Essence of Beef, Extractum Carnis, Potted Meats and Fish, Oysters, Lobsters, Orange Marmalade, Flavouring Essences, &c.

J. M. & S. would particularly recommend
"THE ABERDEEN SAUCE,"
And
"THE ABERDEEN PICKLE."

15au 1940 February 15th, 1868.

ELLWOOD'S
AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA,

LIGHT AS PITH—SOFT AS TURBAN, DURABLE, AND COMFORTABLE.

Prize Medals—1862 and 1865 Exhibition.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,

Every description manufactured at the Works of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S. LONDON,
Helmet Contractors to the London Police Force.

Army Helmets and Caps with latest Improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "ELLWOOD & SONS'" name.

**** Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.*

17ma-69 2158 March 18th, 1868.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
April 23	Coila	Br str	435	Grange	Hongkong v. Keelung	April 18	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 24	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	... 22	do	Russell and Co
... 24	John Eyston	Br baq	343	Tough	Nagasaki	... 13	Coals	Glover and Co
... 24	Leander	Br sh	882	Petherick	Foochow	... 19	Poles	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 24	Golconda	Am sh	521	Marshall	Amoy	... 17	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 24	Woodbine	Br baq	204	Day	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Feb. 20	Coals	Russell and Co
... 24	Royal Saxon	Br sh	799	Knight	Foochow	April 20	Poles	Russell and Co
... 24	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Yokohama	... 18	Silk, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 25	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 24	General	Russell and Co
... 25	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow	... 23	do	Glover and Co
... 25	Erl King	Br str	1010	Pinel	Hongkong	... 20	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 25	George Avery	Br baq	467	Jack	Cardiff	Nov. 5	Coals	Order
.. 25	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	April 23	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 25	Robin Hood	Br sh	910	Morgan	Cardiff	Nov. 3	Coals	Order
... 26	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Hongkong	April 19	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 26	Tony	Ham baq	410	Petersen	Cardiff	Dec. 14	Coals	Siemssen and Co
... 27	Shanse	Am str	561	Friend	Tientsin	April 23	General	Russell and Co
... 28	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin	... 24	do	Trautmann and Co
... 28	Osaka	Br str	417	Burdis	Nagasaki	... 25	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 28	Malacca	Br str	1237	Tomlin	Hongkong	... 24	do	P. & O. Co
... 28	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Foochow	... 24	do	J. M. Nixon, Jr.
... 28	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow	... 26	do	Russell and Co
... 29	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 28	do	Russell and Co
... 29	Suwo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	... 25	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 29	Basilisk	H.M.corv.	.....	Hewitt, V.C.	Loo Kow	... —		
... 30	Guiding Star	Br baq	415	Bishop	Chefoo	... 23	General	Frazar and Co
... 30	Dragon	Br str	472	Gibbon	Tientsin	... 23	do	Borntraeger and Co
... 30	Lamont	Br str	774	Spencer	Tientsin & Chefoo	... 26	Ice & General	Russell and Co
... 30	Kiangsoo	Br str	448	Cheethan	Nagasaki	... 28		Hughes and Co
May 1	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 30	General	Russell and Co
... 1	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports	... 29	do	Russell and Co
... 1	Mikado	N.Ger.baq	340	Lempfert	Newchwang	... 25	Beancakes	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 1	White Adder	Br sh	915	Moore	Foochow	... 27	Poles	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 2	Corypheus	Br baq	295	Ross	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Mar. 10	Coals	Captain
... 2	Rona	Br str	784	Hutchison	Hankow	April 29	Sundries	Glover and Co
... 2	Claro Babuyan	Br baq	357	Herrington	Taiwan-foo	... 23	Sugar, etc.	Frazar and Co
... 3	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	May 2	Sugar	Russell and Co
... 3	Moyune	Am str	700	Johnson	Tientsin		General	Russell and Co
... 3	Fenella	Chi str	220	Sang-ging				
... 3	Sunrise	Br str	152	Buchan			General	Glover and Co
... 3	Manchu	Am str	803	Clark	Tientsin		do	Russell and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
April 24	Moyune	Am str	700	Johnson	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 24	Fontenaye	Br sh	634	Crook	Hongkong	Ballast	Borneo Company Limited
... 24	United Service	Br str	600	Stocks	Chefoo, Tientsin, &c.	Opium, etc.	Glover and Co
... 24	Catharina	N-Ger.bk	340	Molsen	Nagasaki	General	Glover and Co
... 25	Taitsing	Br sh	815	Nutsford	Foochow	do	Wheelock and Meller
... 25	Forfait	H.I.M.S.	.....	Le Saulnier de la	Cour] Hongkong		
... 25	Douglas	Br str	615	Pitman	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 25	Opossum	H.M.G.B.	.....	Stoke			
... 25	Basilisk	H.M.Cor	.....	Hewitt, V.C.	Loo Kow		
... 25	Deux Frères	Fr baq	376	Gillard	Newchwang	Ballast	J. S. Baron
... 26	Fe-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard	Hiogo v. Nagasaki	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 26	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 27	Confucius	Chi str	265	Marsellus			Chinese Government
... 27	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike			Chinese Government
... 27	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 29	Erl King	Br str	1040	Pinel	Hongkong	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 29	Hirado	Br str	1200	McQueen	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 29	Whufoo Pau	Chi str	180	George	Foochow		Chinese Government
... 29	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	H'kong & Canton	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 29	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 29	Stag	Br baq	258	Martin	Keelung	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 30	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow & Ports	General	Glover and Co
... 30	Shanse	Am str	561	Friend	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 30	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Cruise		Chinese Government
... 30	Coila	Br str	435	Grange	Tientsin	Part of Original, etc.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
May 1	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Foochow & H'kong	General	P. & O. Co
... 1	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 1	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 1	China	N-Ge. str	648	Müller	Nagasaki	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
... 1	Jessie	Br str	48	Pitman	Nagasaki		Primrose and Co
... 1	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 2	James Wishart	Br sh	862	Buchanan	Hongkong	Ballast	Frazar and Co
... 2	Glen-lee	Br baq	319	Dyson	Nagasaki	General	J. S. Baron
... 2	Alma	N-Ger.bk	402	Martin	Newchwang	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 3	Dragon	Br str	472	Gibbon	Chefoo & Tientsin	Opium, etc.	Borntraeger and Co
... 3	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 3	Suwo-Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	do	Augustine Heard and Co

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&SEC.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
9 p	Agamemnon	Middle	Br str		Apr 14	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire		
6 s	Express	Mooney	Br str	200	Feb 13	Ningpo	Russell and Co		
O D	Feeyuen	Pitman	Am str	230	Nov 24	Foochow	J. M. Nixon, Jr.		
7 s	Hong-que		Am str						
7 p	Kiangsoo	Cheethan	Br str	448	Apr 30	Nagasaki	Hughes and Ca		
D W	Lamont	Spencer	Br str	774	Apr 30	T'sin & Chefoo	Russell and Co		
P & O M	Malacca	Tomlin	Br str	1237	Apr 28	Hongkong	P. & O. Co	H'kong with Mails	9th instant
K W	Osaka	Burdis	Br str	417	Apr 28	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki & Hiogo	Cld. 4th inst
O W	Phase	Hinstin	Fr str	711	Apr 19	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales	Yokohama	5th instant
S S N W	Plymouth Rock	Simmons	Am str	2397	May 1	Hankow & Ports	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	6th instant
7 p	Prince Kung	Brown	Br str	135	Apr 28	Foochow	J. M. Nixon, Jr.		
8 s	Tahwah	Andrews	Am str	275	Apr 20	Hankow	Russell and Co		
H W	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 18	Hankow	H Fogg and Co		Laid up
D W	Ta-Yung		Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
8 s	Teatlee	Blatchely	Am str		Apr 3	Kiukiang	Russell and Co		
F W	Warrior	Patterson	Am str	2021	Apr 23	Hongkong	Russell and Co		
1 s	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	Mar 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
	17 STEAMERS								

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LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

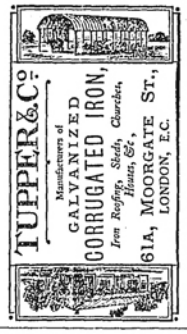
and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.



16ja-69 1722 January 16th 1868.

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PHOTOGRAPHER'S SOAP,

For entirely and speedily removing the stains of Nitrate of Silver from the hands, etc., without in any way injuring the skin.

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN A PARTICLE OF CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.

F. S. CLEAVER

Begs to recommend the above to the PHOTOGRAPHIC WORLD, PROFESSIONAL and AMATEUR, as being the ONLY PREPARATION EXTANT, which, while being perfectly harmless in itself, will effect the desired object.

He also recommends his PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP as the ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. PLATE ROUGE SOAP, the ONLY ARTICLE NECESSARY TO PRODUCE a SPEEDY and BRILLIANT POLISH.

MILITARY AND NAVAL TOILET SOAP.

Also every description of Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

LONDON and PARIS.

30se o-a-f 2309 April 1st, 1868.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND'S, 59, St. Paul's Church-yard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

Trade Mark 1868.

o-a-f 16ja-69 1720 January 16th 1868.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
7 s	Aleyone	Brown	Br baq	371	Dec 27	Keelung	Forbes and Co		
1 s	Alice Thompson	Selavo	Br baq	303	Apr 21	Swatow	Frazar and Co	Tientsin	Early
1 s	Anna Maria	Ritchie	Br bg	271	Apr 15	Taiwan	J. S. Baron	Amoy	Cld. 2nd inst
1 s	Anne Porter	Irving	Br bg	238	Apr 18	Keelung	Glover and Co		
3 c	Argonnaut	Nicolson	Br sh	1072	Apr 12	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
O D	Argus	Wright	Br sch	161	Apr 8	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
7 c	Dilkhoosh	Gedge	Br sh	816	Apr 23	London	Gilman and Co	Hongkong	To-day
7 c	Emily Flinn	Purcell	Br sh	1009	Mar 30	Cardiff	Russell and Co	Callao	Cld. 4th inst
H Q	Forward Ho	Hossack	Br sh	942	Apr 23	Liverpool	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
8 s	George Avery	Jack	Br baq	467	Apr 25	Cardiff	Order		
1 s	Golconda	Marshall	Am sh	521	Apr 24	Amoy	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
2 s	Guiding Star	Bishop	Br baq	415	Apr 30	Chefoo	Frazar and Co		
1 c	Hugo & Otto	Rickert	N-Ger.bk	350	Apr 23	Swatow	Siemssen and Co	Newchwang	Early
7 c	Jennie Bertaux	Harrison	Br baq	598	Apr 9	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Augustine Heard and Co		
G W	John Eyston	Tough	Br baq	343	Apr 24	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
1 p	Leander	Petherick	Br sh	882	Apr 24	Foochow	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
7 s	Marcellus	White	Br baq	275	Apr 13	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Chapman, King and Co		
7 p	Mikado	Lempfert	N-Ger.bk	340	May 1	Newchwang	Wm. Pustau and Co		
1 c	Mountain Ash	Aitchison	Br baq	437	Dec 21	Amoy	Textor and Co		
2 c	Napoleon III	McMillan	Br sh	780	Apr 6	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
7 s	Niagara	Meridi	Fr baq	743	Apr 11	Sydney	Frazar and Co	Newchwang	5th instant
1 s	Nipon	Asverus	N-Ger.bk	472	Apr 18	Newchwang	Siemssen and Co		
1 c	Oberon	Schmidt	N-Ger.bk	300	Apr 23	Swatow	Siemssen and Co		
6 s	Pekin	Seymour	Am baq	595	Apr 10	San Francisco	Olyphant and Co	Manila	Cld. 4th inst
P & O W	Robin Hood	Morgan	Br sh	940	Apr 26	Cardiff	Order		
2 c	Royal Saxon	Knight	Br sh	799	Apr 24	Foochow	Russell and Co		
D W	Spray	Stopher	Br sch	225	Oct 19		Wm. Pustau and Co		
1 c	St Mary	Young	Siam baq	411	Apr 2	Bangkok	Siemssen and Co		
	Talee	Thomson	N-Ger.bk	312	Apr 18	Newchwang	Wm. Pustau and Co		
1 c	Tony	Petersen	N-Ger.bk	410	Apr 26	Cardiff	Siemssen and Co		
9 s	Woodbine	Day	Br baq	204	Apr 24	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Russell and Co		
	31 Vessels								
O D	Hero	Seven	Lightship		Apr 9	Langshan Cross.			

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	J. McKenzie	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
3 s	Emily Jane	E. J. Des Landes	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barque	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
O L L	Euxine	Annatoyn	British barque	398	Powder Magazine
3 s	Frederick VII	Mahon	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
6 p	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
O L L	Ngapuhi	Croad	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Vincent	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill	Murray	American steamer	63	Primrose and Co
	Fokelin	Morris	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Maggie Lauder	Ryder	British steamer	130	Mackenzie and Co
	Samson	McCaslin	British steamer	80	Frazar and Co
	Titan	Loberge	British steamer	90	Gibb, Livingston and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. S.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
B N Y	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
M D	Basilisk	.....	Hewitt, v.c.	H. M. Corvette	6	400	175	Apr 29	Loo Kow
4 s	Slaney	.....	Elwyn	H. M. G. B.	1	80	50	Apr 3	Cruise
3 p	Deroulede	.....	Richy	H. I. M. G. B.	2	90	40	Oct 16	Nagasaki
2 s	Scorpion	.....	Panon-du-Hazier	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Apr 17	Hongkong

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

To assist in finding the position of any vessel in Port, the Anchorage is divided into 9 Sections, commencing at the Upper Limit, East Gate Creek, near the Chinese City.

The 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steamer Anchorage.

Section :—

1,—From Upper Limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf.
2,— „ S.S.N.Co.'s Wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3,— „ Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4,— „ Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5,— „ Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section :—

6,—From Old Dock to Union Wharf.
7,— „ Union Wharf to Dent's Godowns.
8,— „ Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Wharf.
9,— „ Gibb, Livingston's Wharf to Lower Limit Mark.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored in lines between the banks of the river, and lettered according to their position, thus :—

S., Shanghai Side; C., Centre; P., Pootung Side; O. L. L., Outside Lower Limit, and O. U. L. Outside Upper Limit.

WHARVES, DOCKS, &c.

M D	—Muirhead's Dock...	O. U. L. p
S S N W	—Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Wharf... ...	2 s
G W	—Messrs. Glover and Co.'s Wharf...	2 s
K W	—Messrs. Kroes and Co.'s Wharf	2 s
P & O M	—P. & O. Company's Moorings	3 s
P & O W	—P. & O. Company's Wharf	2 p
S S N W, H	—Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, Hongque.	5 s
A H W	—Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co.'s Wharf	5 s
N B J	—Nicolson & Boyd's Jetty	7 p
O D	—Old Dock	6 s
H W	—Hunt's Wharf...	7 s
O W	—Olyphant's Wharf	7 s
T W	—Trautmann's Wharf	7 s
H Q	—Hong Que Wharf	7 s
F W	—Farnham's Wharf	7 s
D W	—Dent's Wharf	8 s
G L W	—Gibb, Livingston and Co.'s Wharf	9 s
B N Y	—British Naval Yard	O R
S S N D	—Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Dock ...	O. L. L. p

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